



THE UNION PACIFIC  
COAL COMPANY

# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

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# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

## THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 14

FEBRUARY, 1937

NUMBER 2

### Twenty Busy Days in Europe

By HOWARD BYRON BLANCHARD

*In our January issue we printed the diary of Master Howard Byron Blanchard, Jr., who accompanied his father on a European trip during the summer of 1936. We present herewith the story of this trip as told by his father. As stated in our January number, Mr. Blanchard is Secretary to Mr. C. R. Gray, President Union Pacific Railroad Company, and is well known to many of our readers.*

GOING to Europe on a freighter is more of an adventure than going on a passenger liner. It takes longer, and you get the feel of really going to sea, rather than of just being wafted across the ocean in a floating palace. You wear old clothes, eat plain, wholesome food, and if you are fortunate, as we were, in having a friendly crew, you learn something of the life of the sea.

I have been interested in Sea Scouting for several years and here was a chance to learn something about it first hand. The officers graciously answered my many questions, showed me how to shoot the sun with a sextant to determine position, and let me take the wheel for an hour and a half every afternoon.

Howard, Jr., lost no time making friends in the galley and soon got the job of ringing the dinner bell three times a day. A straight jacket wouldn't have kept him in bed in the morning when it was time to ring that bell. Many a time later in Europe and England did I wish for a bell for him to ring or some charm to get him up in the morning. The captain had a swing put up for him, the carpenter allowed him to use his tools, and he had the run of the ship. In the afternoons we read Robin Hood together, and he was more thrilled with it than anything since Tom Sawyer. Even now he talks about "Merry England," and threatens, "for a farthing I'd crack thy skull with a quarter staff."

My work keeps me away from home and family most of the time, and the boy and I needed this opportunity to get better acquainted. The lazy voyage on a freighter gave plenty of time to romp and play together. We wanted mother to come along, but she said she wanted a vacation from having someone stepping on her feet all the time. But

the first time she went on the elevated in New York a man stepped on her foot and she limped all day.

The weather was good and the time passed all too quickly. Of course it doesn't seem like there could be that much water, but, as the colored soldier enroute to France said, "You're only lookin' at the top layer."

On the tenth day we sighted the lighthouse at Bishop's Rock in the Scilly Islands, and that afternoon got a good view of Lizard's head. The lighthouse and coast guard buildings were dazzling white in the brilliant sun. And never have grain fields looked prettier than those we now saw, with green hedges between. We had not realized that we were homesick, but land looked mighty good to us. The last night the second officer allowed me to remain on the bridge with him, and it was our good fortune to meet up with the convoy taking the King of England to France to dedicate the Vimy Ridge memorial.

About 4:40 a. m. His Majesty's fleet started to cut over toward us, so we gave way, dipped our colors in salute, came completely about, and fell in behind. They were soon out of sight.

We passed close to Dover, Dungenesse and Folkestone. The hills of France were faintly visible in the haze. Somewhere beyond Dover we picked up our North Sea pilot. The water here was somewhat yellowish, and full of sand bars and rocks. We saw several beach towns along the French coast.

The Belgian coast is almost a continuous succession of cities; among them, Niuport, Ostend, and Zbrugge, which was the German submarine base during the war. Antwerp is one of the largest ports in the world in point of tonnage handled. Although

*The Employees' Magazine is distributed to employees free of cost. Subscription to other than employees \$1.50 per year. Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.*

in Belgium, it is necessary to go through Holland to reach it by water. Our first landfall in Holland was Flushing. Here we picked up our river pilot. Entering the Scheldt about six o'clock, for three hours we sat on deck on this quiet Sunday evening and watched the succession of Dutch windmills, square church towers with spires, red tile roofs, low flat meadows with cows larger than ours. All buildings are brick or stone. The river is diiked all the way, and only the roofs are visible of houses near the dike. At nine o'clock we passed an amusement park and were soon in the heart of the city. Tugs turned our ship in the basin. Of course everyone was on deck, quiet as a mouse, as we were warping up to the dock. Howard, noticing his mess mate, the 3rd officer, on the bridge, yelled out, "So long, Smith." People started to move about and talk again.

The manager of the American Express met us on the dock with letters from home written after our departure. Howard certainly was thrilled as he walked up the street for the first time in his life in a strange land, with everyone speaking a foreign tongue, and he nearly squeezed my hand in two. Keiser Lei, the main thoroughfare in Antwerp, is wide, tree lined, brilliantly lighted with gas, and thousands of people were promenading or drinking beer at the sidewalk cafes at ten o'clock on Sunday evening. There was the metropolitan air of the boulevards of Paris.

Our goal was an icecream parlor; and to make sure, Howard had consulted Michel, a French boy on the ship, and written down in his diary the French name for every conceivable kind and flavor of icecream. A cinema was showing Popeye, and Wallace Beery in "The Great Barnum."

On the morning train for Amsterdam we were fortunate in running across our Dutch shipmate, Dr. Querido, who helped us with the customs at Esschen and the train transfer at Rotterdam. He was most gracious in explaining the country to us. The peat beds we passed were a novelty to all of us. From the National Geographic we learned that the miniature windmills seen occasionally are telltales; a float starts the little mill which is an indication to the farmer that it is time to start his big windmill. Three sevenths of Holland is below sea level, so always and always water must be pumped from the ditches between the fields into the canals, and from there it is pumped back into the sea. For generations this was done by windmills, but electric power has displaced them to such an extent that a society has been formed for the preservation of windmills which have always been the unique feature of the Dutch landscape. All buildings erected below sea level are set on wooden piling, and the tops of these piles must always be under water to preserve them. Our Dutch friends ridiculed the story of the boy who saved Holland by poking his finger in the hole in the dike (most dikes are many rods thick, generally with a tree

lined roadway on top); but the fight against the sea is as fundamental a part of their daily life as eating or sleeping.

A dike has been thrown completely across the Zuider Zee, making it in fact an inland lake. A road and a double track railroad have been built on top of it. Any body of land reclaimed from the sea is called a polder. Five polders are being formed along the shores of the Zuider Zee, one or two of them are already completed. The whole project will reclaim more than 500,000 acres, and will not be completed for several years yet. This makes land very high priced in Holland, but the soil is rich and cultivation intensive. Their wheat grows twice as tall and heavy in stock as ours.

The abundance of flowers every place immediately impresses the visitor, as well as the fact that all houses and buildings are of permanent construction and are well-kept and orderly. We saw no dilapidated or run-down places or anything resembling a slum. For those city dwellers who do not have yards or gardens, land is set aside away from the congested districts where every one can have a flower or vegetable garden and a little shack for week ends. May be there will be hundreds of these plots in a group, with shade trees, and the whole place is neatly and attractively kept. This would be a godsend to many of our American cities. It has been tried here on a small scale, but without the vision or the attractive results which are attained there.

Our electric train took us through The Hague, Delft, Leiden and Haarlem and landed us at the great central station in Amsterdam. Howard's first reaction was that it didn't look like a foreign country; apparently he was expecting everyone to be wearing wooden shoes and dressed like the characters in the children's books about Holland. For this reason we stayed over to go to the Island of Marken, even though Dr. Querido had warned us it was commercialized and would be a disappointment. It was. The Marken women shave the back of the neck, wear long, straight square bangs in front, and allow their hair to hang long and stringy from the sides of their white bonnets. They are not as fair of face and fine of feature as one might expect.

Quite a different atmosphere prevails at Vollen-dam, a village of 5,000 people on the mainland. The people fish for a living and do not depend on the tourists. The dress is more colorful, and the racial stock superior. All wear wooden shoes. There were some interesting characters among the old men with their little black caps, balloon trousers and red shirts with big silver buttons. The women and girls wear fancy colored bodices and white lace caps or bonnets. The children all dress alike until the age of five. We thought they were all girls until a friend explained that the boys have a small square patch on top of their bonnets.

We visited several Dutch homes with their shining brass kitchenware, and saw women cooking



in an iron cupboard. The children's double-deck beds were behind doors in the wall, and the baby's crib was built over the foot of the parents' bed in another cubby. These people belong to the Dutch Reformed church. The women sit in front and the men in the rear. The churches are not heated, but charcoal foot warmers are provided for the women and head phones for the hard of hearing. Tourists pay three guilders (about two dollars) for the canal trip to Vollandam and the Island of Marken, returning via the Zuider Zee; the initiated pay one guilder on the Zee steamers.

Amsterdam is built along a series of concentric semi-circular canals. Generally there is a street on either side, but there are streets where the only approach is by boat as in Venice. We took an hour and a half ride through the canals in the city, which were quaint and picturesque beyond description. More than 400 bridges span the 58 canals in the city. Several hundred boats were tied up in the canals on account of lack of business, the families still living on them, right in the heart of the city. Small children are tied to a ring on a hook which gives them considerable freedom of movement and allows their parents to fish them out if they fall into the water. The oldest house along the canals is a four story structure dating from the 16th century, but we saw a church built in 1306.

While we are accustomed to think of Holland in terms of canals and boats, half of the 750,000 inhabitants have bicycles. The streets are crowded with them. Here bicycles are transportation, not playthings. Instead of racing helter-skelter, people pedal along slowly,—men, women and children, young lovers and grandparents, arm in arm. There are extra seats or baskets for babies, three-wheeled contraptions for package delivery and milk wagons. It is almost unbelievable what they will transport in this way. One cyclist was pushing a truck attachment with three men on it, and we saw six people riding in a closed car operated entirely by foot power. Automobiles are expensive to own and operate. Most are of American make. Their Fords are about two-thirds as large as ours. Dr. Querido told us he has a car for pleasure but makes his calls on a wheel. In this environment Howard was obsessed to ride a bicycle or go canoeing. We compromised by renting a kayak. It was great fun going under the low bridges and weeping willows and exploring several of the canals. Amsterdam is the only place we had any language difficulty. If anyone says Dutch is about the same as German, I must answer, not the same as *my* German. We went to the railway station for most of our meals, feeling we would be on more familiar ground. We were interested to see toy Union Pacific streamlined trains in the store windows.

We left Amsterdam at 7:02 p. m. A silvery half moon was peeping at us through the haze before the train lights were turned on about nine o'clock.

It was almost pitch dark by that time. Two Duke University girls we met on the Marken steamer were on the train. We must have looked honest, for they insisted on loaning us German money in case we should need any before we could cash our registered marks. They did not even know our names, but did know we were going to Heidelberg where they were attending summer school when not off sight-seeing. We accepted the loan, not so much to prove our credit as to prove that there is considerable of the milk of human kindness in this old world yet. Before we reached New York we had a similar opportunity to befriend a stranger, and this experience gave us the courage to do it.

The German customs officer asked to see our money. They have very strict regulations, and no one is permitted to take more money out of the country than he brought in. Tourists can buy registered marks in advance at a reduction, but one can cash only fifty marks a day and use them only for living expenses. The amounts of marks cashed are entered in your passport.

We visited with a young German representing the M. A. N. Diesel Engine Works. He told us that the German people are happy, and that they do not want war, and further that they are not nearly as worried over the situation in Germany as are the people in the United States. I believe they are happy in a subdued sort of way, but they do not show the spontaneous carefree gaiety we used to associate with them.

Cologne has a very large, fine railway station. The German railroads provide a service new to me and quite convenient. For a small fee, which is later deducted from the hotel bill, they reserve any type of accommodations desired. After asking us about the Braddock-Schmeling fight prospects the clerk sent us to the Rhine Hotel, located just beyond Cologne Cathedral, which is the principal tourist attraction. The oversized twin beds felt awfully good after a long strenuous day. Howard tried to sleep on top of his feather pad instead of placing it over his middle in the continental manner, but he slid off it before morning.

We were wakened by the rumble of a fleet of new three-wheeled automobile trucks. Throwing open our casement windows we were startled to see the Steamship Julianne, which was to take us up the Rhine, tied up in front of our hotel. The day was raw and cold, but we were determined not to let the weather deprive us of this trip to which I had been looking forward all my life. We were amply rewarded, for in spite of rain and cold wind the trip exceeded our fondest expectations and proved to be one of the highlights of our whole holiday.

The current in the river is swift, and there is lots of traffic on it. Sidewheel tugs with two stacks pull as many as five large barges upstream at a good pace. The paddle wheels must be sixteen feet wide, and the funnels telescope or tilt to clear

the many bridges. They are the classiest craft of the kind I have ever seen.

The shores of the Rhine are well marked so that by watching a panorama map it is easy to know just where you are all the time and to recognize the various castles and points of interest. The story of these castles is a book in itself, but probably no place else in the world is there such a collection of them. They are the real attraction of the Rhine trip, the grapes planted in many small terraces on the steep hillsides furnish the proper setting.

The Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein was originally built by the Franks in 486 A. D. We almost missed seeing it, being below decks buying chocolate bars when we made the short stop at Coblenz, headquarters of the U. S. Army of Occupation after the war. Whoever chose the site for the equestrian statue of Kaiser Wilhelm knew his stuff. Located on the point of land where the Moselle flows into the Rhine, it stands out like a sore thumb. During the war I was stationed for a time on the Moselle just above Metz. An unusual bridge connects Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein; the roadway is supported by a series of boat-shaped floating pontoons. Those near the shore move out of the way under their own power when it is necessary to open the bridge to let water traffic through.

The railroad and the highway parallel the river. Every locomotive bears on its side a large swastika, while on the tender are the interlocked colored circles, symbol of the Olympic games. There are many young people on the highway on bicycles, their rucksacks indicating clearly that they are students on vacation. And not a few take to the river in kayaks or canoes, or camp along it. I envy them. The youth hostels so popular in Germany make it very easy for young people to travel about the country. Located only fifteen to twenty-five miles apart they provide bed and breakfast for something like a quarter.

The university town of Bonn looked most inviting from the river this morning, but the village of Boppard struck my fancy most of all—picturesque houses, shady streets lined with weepy trees, promenade along the river—a beautiful and romantic spot to spend a quiet time in a really different setting. Anxious for Howard to share my enthusiasm I called it to his attention, but he was too busy inventing a device of mirrors for seeing people on the deck below without their knowing it.

We had purchased steamer tickets to Mayence with the intention of spending the night at nearby Wiesbaden, famous for its mineral baths. But this would have put us to bed late, so on a happy inspiration we went ashore at Bingen, "fair Bingen on the Rhine," as our school reader had it. The steamship agent helped us choose a pension (family hotel) from a printed list, and offered to send a guide, but we relished the adventure of finding our own way in a foreign land. My high school German came back sufficiently for me to

inquire the way, and we were soon at the Pension Richter, 22 Kirchstrasse. After supper of fried potatoes, cucumbers, and mushroom omelet, we took a walk along the winding streets, stopping to visit with a group of urchins scuffling in the street. They ceased their play, embarrassed, when we would have joined in with them. Apparently few Americans stop at this old wine city of 14,000 souls. Beyond the church we came to the Nahe River and walked along the bank. We got lost in the dusk, but managed to get back all right.

The women of the Richter family were much amused with Howard's few words of German. The father and son had been killed in the war. The daughter, Helena, talked freely of the feelings and hopes of the German people; of the long Allied occupation during which everyone had to be off the street, with the shutters closed, by 8:30 p. m., even in summer; of the tragic experiences when Senegalese troops were quartered in Bingen; and of the joyous welcome given the German troops when they marched across the Rhine last spring, their entry into the demilitarized zone being as much of a surprise to the troops themselves, and to the local inhabitants, as it was to the rest of the world.

To them the re-arming of the Rhine was a release from bondage. Their feeling is expressed more convincingly than words could possibly express it, by a monument erected by the German Reich in 1936: a large bronze eagle, poised for flight, released from the heavy chain which had bound it to the huge granite boulder upon which it had rested.

Inquiry as to whether the German people really favor Hitler's policies brought a typical Yankee response, "Are you in favor of everything your President Roosevelt does?" I questioned the overwhelming vote supporting the present government. Helena admitted that in the plebiscite election German nationals were brought home to vote; she, herself, was in Switzerland at the time and the Government not only paid her expenses home, but also gave her a free trip to Berlin. She maintained, however, that in the general elections the balloting is really secret and people are free to vote for whom they please, without fear. Hitler's popularity is attributed to the feeling that he is uniting the German people, and that he is a man of action under whose leadership they are going places and will again find their place in the sun.

They are proud that he is very fond of children, and say he seems almost angelic with them. All boys over six years of age belong to Hitler youth organizations, wear uniforms, drill, go camping in summer, and seem to like it all immensely. The two years of compulsory military service for young men are preceded by one year in the *Arbeitsdienst*, which operates somewhat like our CCC, except that in addition to doing useful work they are definitely preparing for military service.



Here at Bingen more frequently than in the larger places the people we met saluted us with raised arm and a "Heil Hitler," which we quickly learned to return.

Leaving Bingen on the 8:34 a. m. train, we had another glimpse of the Germania monument, which looms up most impressively on the heights across the Rhine and is the landmark of this part of the valley. The houses we passed were brick, stone, or stucco, three or four stories high, with slate roofs.

Howard nearly got carried past Mainz. I had warned him to stay in the compartment, as we would soon have to change trains. When I got off with the baggage he had gone for a drink and was not in sight. The guard closed the doors and the train was about to go on when I went back for him; but he didn't seem to care. Beyond Mainz the grapes soon gave way to field crops in small, narrow plots a rod or two wide. Nearing Heidelberg the ground is level and the fields much larger. Most of the grain is cut by hand. Sugar beets, wheat, clover, timothy, tobacco, potatoes and corn all seem to do well here.

We noticed that most railroad cars, passenger as well as freight, have only four wheels, and where a coach has six wheels, one pair is under the middle of the car. The sleepers and some of the cars in the international express trains have eight wheels. Stub end side tracks are fully and neatly ballasted with rock; and section laborers wear uniform caps. Trespassing on the right-of-way is strictly prohibited, and this cap is probably their badge of authority. Station employees are generally fully uniformed. At Bingen, Mainz, and other places dummy aerial bombs had been set up, bearing slogans, but we could not make out their meaning.

Heidelberg is a gem; nestled between the high wooded hills which flank the narrow valley of the Neckar, it is quite the most delightful and fascinating place we visited on the continent. We found lodging at the pension of Fraulein Modjeska, niece of the Polish engineer who built the Brooklyn bridge. Our huge square room with high green enameled stove and beautiful walnut bed, twin at the foot, and double at the head, looked out directly on the wooded hills, and may easily have been the very room my old Professor Loos at the University of Iowa occupied during his student days at Heidelberg.

The University buildings are tucked away in the town and are not, themselves, impressive: it is the Schloss which draws the tourists to Heidelberg. Perched well up on the mountain side, its many rambling wings and walls easily dominate the whole city. Built at different times since the 16th century, destroyed by the French in the 17th, and now partly restored, it was the home of many German kings, and is the greatest castle ruin in Germany. Plays are given in the court yard in summer; Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" was to be presented in German that evening.

Two American girls, students at the University, whom we met in Holland, were our guides on the trip to the castle, as well as on a bicycle tour of the city and along the Neckar. The view of Heidelberg from across the river is quite medieval, with the Old Bridge, city gates, church spires, and the Schloss towering over all. The ride ended rather unhappily for Howard, however. Instead of having coaster brakes as ours do, German bicycles have hand brakes and free wheeling. Howard's bicycle was too large for him, and twice he caught his front wheel in the street car track and took an ugly header on the pavement each time, causing no little commotion on the street. He was game, however, and begged to go swimming in the river.

The Roten Ochsen, famous student drinking place, half as old as the University itself (which was founded in 1380), provided entertainment for the evening. Its walls are covered with pictures and autographs of prominent students and visitors of early days. The place was packed and the smoke thick. According to custom no one can lock elbows, rock from side to side in time with the music, and sing with the others until he has drunk beer with them. All raise their steins in unison and hold them aloft until everyone has finished, whereupon the mugs are placed on the table with a flourish, and everyone calls out, "Prosit." This ritual entitles one to address his companion as "du" (you, informal) instead of "Sie" (you, formal), and, if she is a member of the lovelier sex, to call her "Liebchen."

Most of the crowd were German students, although we recognized several Americans we had seen on the Rhine steamer and elsewhere. While German songs predominated, the German students joined as loudly as anyone in "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" and "It's A Long Way to Tipperary."

Duelling is again permitted in Germany, and many of the students had the tell-tale pink scars. One particularly fine looking man at our table had three recent scars. He was dark, with shiny black hair, and looked much like Richard Barthelmess, except for the appearance of greater strength and confidence, and utter fearlessness. He was the type one might expect some day to head the German military air force.

The entrance requirements at Heidelberg University are not rigid. Class attendance is not compulsory; examinations and understanding of the subject are all that count. If I am ever young again I am going to spend at least one summer awheel in Europe, as we saw so many students doing, and I am going to spend at least one year studying in Germany. I may do it yet.

Friday was market day in Heidelberg and the square on the Leopoldstrasse, which on Thursday evening was a quiet little park, on Friday morning was a bustling, colorful market, with baskets and heaps of vegetables of every hue and description, —cucumbers eighteen inches long, radishes a foot

long, flowers, live chickens and rabbits, pickles, berries, bananas, plums, all at reasonable prices. Throngs of housewives, basket on arm, were doing their shopping. Prices were apparently fixed, and not subject to bargaining.

Walking down the main street we saw a familiar landmark, the red and gold front of a Woolworth's five and ten cent store. Inside, we felt more at home than at any time since we left Omaha. The arrangement was just as it is at home,—candy and toilet goods near the front door, dishes, glassware and hardware in the rear. We spoke to a six and a half footer standing, feet well apart, with an air of authority, in the aisle near the rear of the store. He answered us in perfect English, and in response to my query as to where he had learned to speak it so well he replied, smiling, "When I was selling bonds in Chicago, before the depression."

The country below Heidelberg is beautiful, level land, intensively cultivated, with occasional trees in the fields. The houses are large and well built of concrete or brick, with tile or slate roof. We saw as many as eight members of a family working together in a field, the men cutting grain with a scythe, women and children binding it by hand and shocking it. They appeared contented, rooted to the soil, and prosperous in a reserved, stable way. Again I was reminded, "The German people are happy; they don't want war." I rather envied them, home every night, living off the land, the family all together.

We skirted the edge of the Black Forest, and could see it on our left all the while, but really did not get into it. Changing trains at the frontier station of Basle, Howard could not find his lumber jacket. Apparently he left it in the art store in Heidelberg where we purchased several souvenirs. The exchange man at the station pushed back the German money I offered him in exchange for Swiss money, saying it would be all right to take that much of it out of the country. I soon found out, to my sorrow, no one would accept it outside of Germany.

In our compartment were a prosperous looking man and wife from Detroit. Howard asked the lady to read to him, which she gladly did, telling him she had two boys about his size at home. He told her stories about vampires and dragons, and played for her on his mouth organ. Then he would lie on the seat taking apart a mechanical pencil, and would not raise up to see the grandest scenery God ever put outdoors. South of Basle the countryside was intensely green; the hills sharp and densely wooded; the soil very black.

Lucerne, at the foot of Lake Lucerne, is a city of 50,000 people, and a mecca for American and English tourists. We had been warned that it would rain every afternoon. It did; and Lido Beach ("the finest in Switzerland") was completely deserted.

In the morning after buying Howard a coat to

take the place of the one lost, we took the steamer to Alpnachstadt, expecting to have a birdseye view of the many mountains and lakes in the vicinity. Much to our disappointment, the Mt. Pilatus cog train did not run because of the rain. So we had to content ourselves with a scramble up the mountainside in the mud, but were rewarded by a grand view of the lake below. Lake Lucerne, with its several arms, is superbly beautiful,—steep mountains, heavily wooded, the clearings carpeted with the greenest of grass, houses here and there, even on the steepest heights. Most of them are of the Swiss Chalet type, with wide overhanging eaves, many of wood construction. The tops of the mountains are hidden in the clouds; when the clouds break, the higher mountains in the distance appear very steep and are snow covered. An English family boarded our steamer at Standstatt, and were surprised when I asked them the name of a snow-capped mountain. They said there were no Americans at Standstatt.

Lucerne has a long, high, medieval wall, with nine towers. Howard and I undertook to walk around it and got lost. We were not sorry, however, because we wandered through parts of the city we would not otherwise have seen, and were delighted with the yards full of bouganvillas, beautiful white, pink and blue hydrangeas. And we might otherwise have missed the milk man, with his huge oval wooden tub on the back of a horse-drawn cart. The ringing of his bell brought women and children from all directions, with pitchers and pails, which he smilingly filled from a huge dipper. While we were watching another man drove up with large cans of milk, two of which he poured into the wooden tub. Our milkman quickly replaced the lid on the tub after every dip, so the gentle rain probably did not unduly dilute the milk.

A garage man directed us to a street car which took us back to the city, and to the Walhalla Hotel, across the river. The wooden bridges spanning the Ruess River whose swift waters divide Lucerne, date from the 14th and 15th centuries. They are roofed over, and have whole series of paintings in the triangles above the rafters. On one of the bridges the paintings are all religious; those on the other depict the history of the Swiss Confederation. Paintings on the outside of houses or public buildings are not uncommon.

The city was gaily decked with flags and there were many people on the streets on this Saturday, August first. In the evening cannons boomed along the waterfront in celebration of the Swiss Fourth of July, followed by a serenade of the sweetest, mellowest bells it has been my privilege to hear. The new municipal bell tower on the river bank is modernistic and open, and the bells themselves swing. We were thrilled by the appealing sweetness of their chimes. Everyone on the street stopped to watch and listen. The main chant was *la, do,*



la sol, la do, la sol, with two much lower pitched bells for accompaniment.

Walking about at night in the rain I stumbled into a park. Floodlights revealed a startling and thrilling scene: Carved out of solid rock in a perpendicular bluff was "The Lion of Lucerne," a magnificent portrait in stone of a huge lion, lying, a spear through his shoulder,—a memorial to the seven hundred Swiss Guards who died defending the King and Queen at Versailles in the French Revolution. It was worth the whole trip to see this memorial, the picture of which was in our General History book, in high school.

Sunday morning we saw a St. Bernard dog drawing a milk cart slowly through the rain. Leaving Lucerne early by bus we drove along the east shore of the lake, stopping for a moment at the tiny chapel erected at the place where Queen Astrid, of Belgium, lost her life in an automobile accident, past Immensee, with its recollections of Theodor Storm's book of that name which we read in high school. We passed in quick succession William Tell's chapel, the town where he lived, his statue in the square, the place where he landed when Gessler chased him across the lake; and Rudli, where the Swiss central government was born.

The Grand Alpine Tour took us up into the highlands and gave us a close-up view of mountain homes and mountain pastures, bathed with mist and clouds, refreshing, inspiring, picturesque, typically Swiss. Howard was sure we saw the Alm, where Heidi lived with her Uncle; and we even saw Peter herding his goats, and the exact place where he shoved the wheel chair to destruction. (If you have not read "Heidi," the delightful Swiss mountain story, you have a treat in store for you. Written for children, it is equally good for their parents.)

The railway we had been following disappeared into the St. Gotthard tunnel, one of the longest in the world. Luncheon at the Furka Pass, at the very summit was made memorable by the sweetest, most haunting music. Two young Swiss men, in costume, played their own accompaniment on mandolin and guitar, and regaled us with native songs ranging from the plaintive to stirring, jolly airs, all in close harmony, which I longed to bring back with me, but which can never be recaptured.

In war time France we were told that water is all right for bathing, but not for drinking. This idea has spread. It took considerable pleading with the head waiter to get water to drink. He explained they had no water except the melted snow, and no one ever drank that. It was quite the best drink we had had in days.

While waiting for the busses after lunch we had a snowball fight and watched a company of rookie Swiss soldiers drilling in the mud there above the clouds,—a most unlikely place for a military camp, although I understand there was fierce fighting between the French and Austrians in this region

in 1799. Our young Swiss friends did not know when their country was last at war, but they were sure it must have been a long time ago. Switzerland is only one-sixth as large as the state of Wyoming, and only half as large again as Sweetwater County. Its standing army is very small, depending upon compulsory military service of a few weeks each year for all men from twenty to forty-eight, for the bulk of the armed force.

Leaving the summit we were soon at the Rhone Glacier. By paying a franc we were permitted to go three hundred feet back into the glacier through a tunnel in the solid ice—prettiest pale blue looking inside. This glacier is the source of the Rhone River. The water is dirty milk in color.

Fir and larch timber predominated, and we saw a large number of waterfalls, one of them a thousand feet high, and two large hydro-electric plants. All the railroads in Switzerland are electric, because they have no coal but plenty of water power, four-fifths of which is still undeveloped. Electric power is one of Switzerland's principal exports. Clouds restricted the distant views for which tourists make this trip. Had the day been fair we would have stopped at Brienz, the center of the wood-carving industry and the home of the school where it is taught as a trade. All in all it was a tiring, uncomfortable day, and the soft beds of the Bahnhof Terminus Hotel at Interlaaken were most welcome. There is a law of compensation, however, for just at sunset the sun broke through for the first time, spreading a mantle of rosy golden light over the glistening white of the Jungfrau. Interlaaken means between the lakes; and the Jungfrau seen from the water level is not a sharp peak, but an extensive mass and ridge which fills the gap in the nearer mountains and towers up in an imposing and dominating way. An electric railway spirals around inside of the mountain and comes out on an ice field at about 12,000 feet, some 1,671 feet below the summit.

The train ride from Interlaaken to Zermatt was pleasant, and the scenery more attractive than anything we saw on the Grand Alpine tour,—beautiful valleys and villages, high mountains on either side. The brilliant sunshine had much to do with it, but the hillsides were one continuous flower garden. A Britisher on the train told me the weather had been miserable in London,—only one sunny day a month. Dandelions, blue bells and daisies grow here in abundance. Higher up the flowers are quite hardy, heavy stemmed, and red or blue in color. At Visp we changed to a cog train which rides rough. The railway cars have very large single windows which let down from the top. The right-of-way is covered with grass and vegetation, and the stations have flower gardens galore. Many of the houses are of log type construction, using  $2\frac{1}{2}$  x  $3\frac{1}{2}$  timbers, varnished. The saw mills do not square their logs, but simply remove the bark and start slicing, stacking the boards in the same relative

position, so the center board in the log is the widest. Bad side kick to this train.

Nearing Zermatt the houses and buildings are of wood, with crude roofs of flat stones. Much of the timber is larch. We were the only passengers in either first or second class. The boy Scouts in third class got off at their international camp at Kandersteg. We saw a troop of English Scouts marching in the street at Interlaken. There are no automobiles up this way, because there is no highway,—only the cog railway and a path.

At Zermatt we registered at the Weisshorn Hotel and then took advantage of the sunny day to go by cog road to Gorner Grat. The view here is magnificent. The Matterhorn rising to a height of 14,780 feet, is obelisk in shape, and had comparatively little snow on it. Majestic and forbidding, it is apparently too steep and windswept for the snow to stick. The Monte Rosa and the Weisshorn in the same group are higher, and their great sweep is quite in contrast with the sharp Matterhorn, which owes its fame to the many unsuccessful attempts to scale it. In the little cemetery at Zermatt we saw the graves of a number of men who had lost their lives trying to climb these mountains. One recent grave had over it an ice axe and a broken rope, indicating that the parting of the rope had allowed the climber to fall to his death. Three Oxford University men lost their lives in one day on the Matterhorn in 1863. Just the other day I read that two Bavarians successfully scaled the north face of the Matterhorn last summer. From the Gorner Grat we watched through a large telescope two climbers on the ice fields. Mountain climbing seems to have a fascination for some which is incomprehensible to me.

We hiked from Gorner Grat back to Zermatt over an easy trail. The view of the green valley and the village of Zermatt from Riffelalp, half way down, was the finest single experience of our whole trip, and one which will remain with me always. Coming down we met a party of Swiss on the up trail, each with a flat milk can on his or her back, made specially for carrying in this manner. They were coarse and weather-beaten of feature, and roughly dressed, with clumsy, heavy shoes. They would not stop for me to take their picture.

Zermatt is a little off the beaten path for the majority of tourists and we met no Americans and few British during our short stay. In the evening boys with short-clipped hair, rather blank features, and coarse shoes, drive the goats up the street for milking. On the Stafelalp trail the next morning some boys passed us driving a dog hitched to a cart. They would not stop for a picture at our request until Howard ran after them with some postage stamps which they had lost out of their cart. They were so glad to get the stamps back that they posed for a picture.

We left Zermatt on the noon train and reached

Lausanne on the Lake of Geneva at four o'clock and spent a most interesting evening. The Chateau St. Maire, an old square fortress with four turrets, on Cite' Hill, is the seat of the Vaud Canton government. Arrows on a table top in the plaza near by point to the mountains and in this way we were able to pick out Mt. Blanc, and the many other mountains to the south, including Mt. Blanchard. We found time to visit the 700 year old Cathedral ("most perfect Gothic edifice in Switzerland") with its nine metre rose window, the University, the new Federal Law Court (for all Switzerland), and the Port of Ouchy (pronounced oo'she), reached by funicular railway. Built down along the lake on the site of the original Roman settlement, Ouchy is my idea of a watering place. Poplars, weeping willows and pines make a beautiful park along the waterfront, and the lighted promenade, sailboats, pennants flying, swans and bathers, make Ouchy step right out of a story book. When I said "reached by funicular railway" I meant for those who have the price. We spent our last Swiss franc for a toy boat and a toy submarine for Howard and his pal, and had to walk up that long, long hill to the railway station.

Leaving Lausanne by second class coach at 9 p. m., we reached Paris at 5:40 a. m., after a hard, cold night, and registered at the Hotel Qua Voltaire, on the left bank of the Seine directly across from the Louvre and perhaps five blocks below Notre Dame Cathedral. The Quai is lined with book stalls so familiar in pictures and etchings. After getting our mail at the American Express we took the 10:30 a.m. bus to Malmaison, the home of Napoleon and his first wife, Josephine. The Palace contains thousands of mementos, most of the original furniture, carpets, tapestries, pictures, clothing, coronation robes and, in the nearby carriage house, coaches plated with gold, and carved and ornamented beyond description. Howard, Jr., was especially attracted by the watch and the toy gold cannon among the playthings of the Eagle, the son of Napoleon and Marie-Louise of Austria. Napoleon's favorite color, red, was much used in the interior treatment and decorations. He had a trick desk of which he was very proud. On exhibition were many of Josephine's clothes and some of her dress-making bills; one we saw was for 13,000 francs. Another interesting item was a set of mannikins dressed in the uniforms of Napoleon's various special troops. We left by way of Josephine's rose garden which is still beautifully kept.

Howard had talked so much about how he was going to drink wine and liquor (of course he had tasted neither) that I told him I would buy a small bottle of wine. If he drank it, I would pay for it, but if he did not, he would have to pay for it. He took one taste, made an awful face, and wouldn't touch it again. Neither would he pay for it. So we both learned a lesson. The waitress wanted to know if there was anything wrong with the wine and



could not understand why we left it. Children were drinking wine at the next table.

After lunch we visited Versailles. Built by King Louis XIV in the 16th century at a cost of 500 million francs, it was the extravagance of court life there, when people generally were so poor, that was one of the causes of the French revolution. The palace has 1,200 rooms, hundreds of wonderful paintings by the old masters, and thousands of statues. The Hall of Mirrors, in which the World War peace treaty was signed, is large, long, and elaborate, but some of the mirrors are getting a bit rusty.

Of course no kings lived at Versailles after the Revolution. King Phillip turned it into a national museum a hundred years ago. The gardens laid out by Le Nordt, and the fountain which plays and is illuminated on Sunday nights, are world famous. An artificial Grand Canal and several smaller lakes are included in the grounds.

The Petite Trianon palace near by was built by Louis XVI for Madame Pompadour. It was later occupied by Madame du Barry, and later by Marie Antoinette. Marie liked dairying and had a 1500 acre farm equipped with stables and live stock, a mill, ponds, brooks, and an artificial stone grotto. This farm is a dream; it would be difficult to imagine anything prettier. Her paramour acted as chauffeur when Marie Antoinette and her kingly husband fled Paris; but all three were returned and guillotined, along with 2800 other nobles, at the Place de la Concorde, a short walk from our hotel.

We moved to the Hotel St. James and Albany, much closer in and facing the Tuileries Gardens, about two blocks from the Louvre. We had twin beds, French windows on two sides, a marble fire place and a fountain in the court in which to sail the submarine. From a plate in the court we learned that the building is, itself, an old palace and that LaFayette stopped here on his return from America in 1825. The Louvre was started in the 13th century and has been added to from time to time. The part Napoleon lived in was destroyed in 1871. The present building covers 80 acres, and is the largest museum in Europe.

Paris means dirty; and Seine means quiet. The original Roman settlement was on City Island, about 100 B. C. There are ruins of some Roman buildings of 300 A. D., the time of Constantine and Justinian. The Roman Highway was the only street in Paris until the 13th century. It is now called Rue St. Jacques.

The Saint Chapelle, built in 1242 to store religious mementos, is just back of the Palace of Justice on City Island. Its Gothic windows are the most beautiful in the world, red, blue and gold predominating. No one has ever been able to duplicate these colors. During the World War the glass was removed, piece by piece, and restored after the cessation of hostilities—an unbelievable task. After the 13th century the kings moved to the Louvre, and Saint Chapelle became the chapel of the city

government.

Notre Dame is probably the first thing visitors to Paris want to see and its 42 foot rose window is justly famous. St. Louis was responsible for its building. There has been a church at this location since the first century. All five of France's most famous cathedrals were built at about the same time, around the 14th century. All face the same direction, and are all of the same general design and size, 400 feet in length. The others are at Rouen, Rheims, Chartres and Amiens. In the Cathedral are inscribed the names of all the Bishops of Paris since the 5th century. During the Revolution the Cathedral was the Temple of Reason. Sunday was abolished, and the people gathered here every ten days to listen to orators tell of the victories of the armies, and of temporal progress. Napoleon was crowned Emperor in Notre Dame on December 2, 1804. And here he married Marie-Louise of Austria, for political reasons, after divorcing Josephine, whom he really loved. Josephine's name was the last to pass his lips before he died on St. Helena, in 1821.

The storming of the Bastille occurred on July 14, 1789, and there is not a stone left of it now. A very large monument marks the place, and also recalls the second revolution in July, 1830. This part of Paris was the center of the city's activities in Napoleon's time. Another interesting place to which visitors to Paris are always taken is the Pantheon. It is of classic design, and was constructed in the 18th century. While Victor Hugo, Painleve, Bertillon, Gambetti and many notables are buried here, the greatest attraction for me was the murals by Chavannes. From the dome 240 feet high, Flammarion hung the pendulum for his experiments to prove the rotation of the earth.

The Invalides, built in 1670 by Louis XIV as a hospital is of interest principally because Napoleon is buried in the royal chapel in a red marble sarcophagus, the stone for which was a gift from Russia. We were rather surprised that all we heard from the guides on every hand was about Napoleon. There is no question of his influence on the French nation, and on the world, for that matter, but many sincere people doubt that he was a benefactor of the human race. We did not climb the Eiffel tower, but we did learn that it was built for the Exposition in 1889. Preparations are under way now for another international exposition on these same grounds.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arch of Triumph is marked by an undying flame which burns in memory of those nameless ones who lost their lives in the World War. The twelve avenues which converge at L'Etoile, in addition to the Champs Elysee, were named by Napoleon after battles or Generals.

An evening visit to Montparnasse, the Latin Quarter found the Bohemian-minded much in evidence. The coffee at the Cafe Dome was too much for me, so I dined on some rather plebeian looking apple

sauce to justify my occupancy of a sidewalk table. Long hair, full beards, or a beret, seemed to be the claim to distinction of many young men, American, British, French or what not. American women acting foolish to try to appear young; artists selling their drawings or paintings; Arabian peddlers with packs of rugs and furs over their shoulders, all were there. One bleary-eyed little old Frenchman kept coming in to beg. The waiters led him out several times, much to the amusement of the crowd, some of whom encouraged him by giving him coins. When he started upsetting chairs and hit one man with a chair a waiter bounced him out in no uncertain manner and he stayed out.

As on my two visits to Paris during the war, the Opera was the center of things for me. The building itself is one of the most beautiful in the world, and it was my good fortune to witness a presentation of *Rigoletto* there. And it is a good starting place for wherever one is going. The nearby Galleries LaFayette, the largest department store, is as good a place as we found to shop. Our money didn't seem to be worth very much, however, and most articles were higher priced than at home. We could not locate a Woolworth's five and ten cent store, but understand now there is one in Paris. Howard had quite a time buying perfume; five or six sales girls hovered around laughing at his efforts to make himself understood. He was quite disappointed that we did not find time to see the Dionne quintuplets in "The Country Doctor" which was playing at a theater on the boulevard.

Paris to London was a matter of 7 or 8 hours by train and channel steamer via Calais and Dover. The English channel was very smooth and we had a good crossing. The harbor and slip at Calais are so tiny I don't see how a ship can get in there in rough weather. Dover is quite attractive from the sea. Our train left right from the dock, and by the time we passed Folkestone Howard was lying stretched out on the car seat, playing with his submarine. I asked him if he didn't want to sit up and see Merry England, he had been talking about for weeks. He answered, "I saw it," and didn't budge. Just outside London we passed the great crystal palace which has since been destroyed by fire. We arrived at Victoria station and taxied to our hotel. The driver stowed our baggage carefully on the outside, and we soon learned there was an extra charge for this.

We had been advised to visit England last, because the English people are so courteous. We met with the kindest treatment and consideration on our whole trip, but we soon learned for ourselves that the British have a common touch which is different. The Bobby on our corner was so nice about answering our questions that we made it a practice to chat with him every time we went past. He was friendly and patient without losing his poise or becoming familiar. Walking along the Strand the first evening I asked a question of a young man walk-

ing near me. He answered my inquiry and joining step began to explain the points of interest. He showed me Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, White Hall, St. James Palace, the Mall, Buckingham Palace, Leicester Square and Piccadilly Circus. When we parted he put me on the underground (subway) and paid my fare. He was a student at a radio school.

Sunday morning we watched the changing of the Guard. Their uniforms were bright red, with lots of braid, and the men all wore huge bearskin hats like a drum major at a football game. Their movements are much exaggerated, like "the parade of the wooden soldiers", but with a pride and a dignity which makes that comparison unseemly. We followed the Guard from St. James Palace down the Mall to Wellington Barracks.

After church and an excellent dinner at Lyons Restaurant near Piccadilly we rode a bus to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, where we saw the delightful Peter Pan statue by Sir George Frampton. Peter stands on top of the mountain, with Wendie and the fairy children trying to climb up. Rabbits, mice, and snails and squirrels encircle the mountain. Children love it, climb over it, and hug the bronze animals. It has a strong appeal for children and grownups alike.

Near the Marble Arch we listened to a witty, crippled communist, Jarvis by name. He wore a red carnation and a red tie, and carried a red banner. He kept the large crowd chuckling with his jibes and sallies at the king and royalty and everyone who has anything.

According to Ripley the "City of London" is only a mile square and has a resident population of 7,000 people. This is technically correct, for the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London is confined to the boundaries of the old walled city, which is now the business and financial district. London as we know it extends roughly 15 miles in all directions from Charing Cross, and is certainly the world's largest city in area, if not in population. It is so vast and so filled with places of historic interest that it is hard to get even a birds-eye view. Four days of escorted tours left me with pages and pages of notes but my mind in a whirl.

The impressions I carried away are of a very large, busy city full of sober, industrious people, not as stylishly dressed as in America, nor in such a hurry. You could spot the Americans on the street by their straw hats. London is not laid out with parallel streets or according to any plan, like Washington or New York, but like Boston, it just grew. As in Paris, there are no street cars in the business district or the West End, double-deck busses furnishing the surface transportation. Street traffic keeps to the left and is well handled. There is a fine underground (subway) system, criss-crossing in all directions. The seats are upholstered and the cars are kept clean; and every station I was in had either escalators or elevators to take people up and down. At Piccadilly Circus, I be-



lieve it is, there is a battery of five escalators, which can be used to carry people either up or down, according to the flow of traffic. All fares are zoned, beginning at one pence; and the passenger must surrender his ticket on leaving. We threw ours away the first time and had to pay again to get out, but did have presence of mind when asked where we had boarded the train to name the last station we had passed.

London bridge is not "falling down", but they are taking down Waterloo bridge. Tower bridge, and not London bridge, is the one we see in pictures. Ocean shipping cannot go above London on account of the bridges and depth of water. They have a 12-foot tide and it is not uncommon to see small craft on the mud at low water. The Tower of London, on the bank of the Thames is located on the site of an old Roman fortress. It consists of a number of buildings in a walled fortress, and has served variously as fort, royal palace and prison. The White Tower was built by William the Conqueror in 1078. The crown jewels on display in a heavily barred enclosure afford the biggest thrill to the visitors, who pack the place like sardines. And adults as well as children are anxious to see the beheading block and axe.

We saw the Houses of Parliament, of course, that is, the outside of them, and Big Ben. I remember that the tower is 316 feet high and the hands of the clock 9½ and 14 feet long respectively, but I do not recall hearing Big Ben strike. Westminster Abbey we approached in reverential awe: here is where British history was made. Founded by Edward, the Confessor, early in the 11th century, all British monarchs have been crowned in it from William the Conqueror to the present time. The same coronation chair has been used since the first Edward. Within it is the Stone of Scone, upon which Scottish kings had been crowned during many years. The most beautiful part of the Abbey is the Henry VII chapel. The lace-like white stone carving on the ceiling is without compare. The north transept of the Abbey is the resting place of England's unknown soldier. All royal burials occurred here until 1660, since which they have been made at Windsor. In Poet's Corner I recall memorials to Chaucer, Longfellow, Tennyson and to Browning, and I wondered if in death he had been separated from his wife, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, whose love for each other has been an inspiration to the English-speaking world.

On a rainy morning we found ourselves in the Leamington slip headed for Stratford on Avon; so called because this coach is shunted into the siding at Leamington without the train stopping. The country up this way is charming with its thatched roof cottages, rail fences, and hedge rows. We crossed a tiny canal with a brick lock, from which some men were fishing. Stratford is a jewel, and just as picturesque, neat and attractive as it looked in our school reader: the river lies in the

foreground, with its low mossy banks; the church spire rising above the trees in the distance, a man poling a punt on the shallow water.

The house in which Shakespeare was born was built in 1500, and is well preserved. Of the original furniture they have only a chair. The desk, hornbook and Abce book are of the same period. Shakespeare wrote all his plays in London except the last two or three, which were written in New House, where he died in 1616. He received about \$48 apiece for his plays. Under the rules of the day each manuscript was destroyed as the play was printed; so at Stratford they do not have even an autograph. The first collection of his printed plays, gotten out by the actors in 1623 is now valued at \$110,000. The grammar school which he attended in the Guild Hall was built in 1269 and rebuilt in 1428, and is still used as a school room. Holy Trinity Church where he is buried beside his wife, Ann Hathaway, is set in dense woods on the bank of the Avon. The epitaph written by Shakespeare reads:

"Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear  
To digg the dust enclosed here;  
Blessed be ye man t/y spares thes stones,  
And curst bc he t/h moves my bones."

It was market day in Stratford, and there were pens and pens of cows with two or three day old calves, also sheep and pigs. The cattle were tagged with large printed numbers pasted on their backs. Buyers were walking among them with canes just as they did in Anita, Iowa, when I was a small boy. Howard was much attracted to the sights and sounds of the market place. I went from Stratford to Warwick to see the castle. Howard was tired of castles and went on into London on the train alone. He got off at Paddington station, took the underground to Trafalgar Square, and walked up the Strand to the hotel. When I got back he cried and said his pocket had been picked. I asked him if by any chance he had stopped at the shooting gallery down the street which I had warned him to keep away from. He said, yes, he had, but he knew he didn't spend all his money there. He said, "Didn't you see all those signs, 'Beware of pickpockets'?"

When his mother heard of his coming into London alone she didn't get her breath for fifteen minutes. Howard had gone from Omaha to San Francisco and back alone on the train, and did not give a second thought to this jaunt of 35 miles or so. I asked him if he had to inquire the way to the underground at Paddington station, and he said, "No, I knew where it was."

Warwick Castle was built about 1300 and is one of the best preserved in England. It is still the home of the Earl of Warwick, although he is now in Hollywood making pictures. Overlooking the Avon, it is beautifully situated. The south windows give a magnificent view of the river, the old bridge, the

dam, and the water wheel, which is used for generating electricity to light the castle. Swans on the river and peacocks in the court yard add romance to the setting. Among the many fine paintings in the castle are the familiar Van Dyck of Charles I on horseback, and Rubens' painting of St. Ignatius, founder of the Jesuit order. At one time the Earl of Warwick had a private army of 30,000 men. That was quite a while ago.

Our last day in England we spent, at Howard's request, watching the changing of the Horse Guard at Whitehall, and visiting the zoo in Regent's Park, and the Caledonian (Thieves) market, which he has already described better than I can. An evening train took us to Harwich where we boarded a ship for the Hook of Holland. The North Sea can be very rough, but we went right to bed and did not know we were on the water. Upon arrival at Rotterdam we found that the S. S. Black Heron, on which we were to return, had sailed the night before, a day ahead of schedule. Freighters are like that. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and apparently we are not the first tourists who ever missed their ship. Mr. Korpershoek, Manager of the American Express Co., knew just what to do, and by noon we were on board the S. S. Edam, of the Holland America Line, a larger, better ship, and fresh milk for the whole voyage! Our getting away was not without further incident. Howard disappeared and I scoured the ship without finding him. Pretty soon he showed up. He had tried to buy chocolate bars from the Hofmeister (Chief Steward) who didn't have any, but sent one of the sailors ashore with him to make his purchase. This sailor looked so much like our cousin, Bob Drewe-low, that Howard called him Bob and had him for a pal all the way across.

We encountered a whole week of bad weather, but a couple of enterprising passengers got up a treasure hunt and a tournament which kept us busy for several days playing table tennis, ring toss, and shuffle board. They told Howard he was too young to enter, so he made a sign and posted it on the ship's bulletin board announcing cat races and a banana eating contest, and even wrote out a requisition for the bananas and took it to the Captain, who signed it. It required considerable maneuvering to avoid the banana eating contest. I don't like Dutch bananas.

Mother met us in New York, and we were as glad to get back as we were to go. Six countries in twenty days are too many: our itinerary was a compromise between trying to see all there is to see and getting some sleep. Our London born friend Gubins, of the Southern Pacific Railway, wanted us to go to Italy, too, all in the same three weeks. Said he knew it could be done, because he had done it; and that there would be plenty of time to sleep on the ship coming home.

Next time we are going to spend all our time

in England. And there will be a next time if we are alive and well.

## Run of the Mine

### The Job Done in 1936

THE Union Pacific Coal Company produced in the year 1936 approximately 3,286,000 tons of coal, close to 56 per cent of the total state output. We are inclined to think that this was the first time we passed the "half the state production" line. This represents the largest production of coal mined by any one company located west of the Illinois state line, and is consequently worth sizing up.

Coal in place before mining requires a space of approximately 25 cubic feet per ton. If we could lift the coal out without breaking it, our 1936 output would represent a solid block 436 feet square at the base, and of equal height. As it takes about 40 cubic feet of space to hold a ton of mine run coal, a bin sufficiently large to hold last year's production would need be 509 feet square and 509 feet in height.

Another comparison of interest rests in the acreage of coal seams mined out during the year. If our mining was confined to one seam, with say six feet of clean coal, and assuming an average extraction of eighty per cent, a total of 393 acres would be mined out.

Reduced to a rail comparison basis, with an average of 52 tons per carload, a train containing 63,173 cars in length would be required to move the year's output. If placed in one train the distance between the engine and caboose would approximate 620 miles, equal to the distance between Omaha and Medicine Bow, Wyoming.

Just one more comparison. If all this coal had been lifted from the floor into pit cars, using number three shovels, the boys would have "leaned over, pushed forward and lifted" about 470,000,000 times. After reading about "billions" for some years we should recognize a sum approximating a half billion. Perhaps there will after a while, prove to be some relation between shoveling coal and paying off the growing national debt.

### Our 1936 Safety Record

ELSEWHERE in the Safety section of the magazine will be found the record for 1936, which shows, but for one thing, a sweeping improvement over our performance for 1935 and broadly speaking, previous years. The tragic side of last year's per-



formance lies in the fact that six men lost their lives within our mines, leaving behind them seven dependents, the average age of the six men ranging from 21 to 55 years, was a fraction over 41 years. It might be said that each one of these men had many years of useful life before him when he died. One death was occasioned by an employe falling into a cutting machine, one struck by an empty truck, the remaining four men, or two-thirds of the number, killed by falls of coal and rock.

Our 1936 performance, expressed in man hours of exposure per accident, fatal and non-fatal, undeniably shows an improvement, more so when it is understood the difference between a fatal and a non-fatal accident is sometimes merely a split second, or a hairsbreadth. Few men go through life without experiencing narrow escapes, whether from accident, sickness, bad fortune or otherwise, and when everybody can be made to understand the way to avert fatal accidents is to reduce non-fatal accidents, then all accidents will be sharply reduced.

The world and the people of the United States in particular seem to be quite indifferent to the results of taking chances, both for themselves and other persons, including small inoffensive and innocent children. Our automobile accident record bears out this statement. Approximately 36,500 killed and more than one million were injured by automobiles and trucks on the streets and highways of America in 1936.

Sometimes something shocking must be said in order to impress people with the importance of a situation. In this instance, it might be well to remember that if the coffins of the 36,500 people were laid along the edge of Highway No. 30 end to end, that line of mangled humanity would extend a distance of forty-one miles. This is mass production with a vengeance. Think of it!

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## The Nation's Problem

**A** FEW days ago we stopped on the edge of a very icy street after taking the chains off our automobile, with the result that we had difficulty in getting out, a couple of kindly disposed gentlemen giving us a shove.

Reading the daily newspapers, leads us to believe that there are a lot of people driving around without their chains, slipping into difficult positions and finding it hard to extricate themselves. Some of these perhaps well-intentioned people are seriously interfering with the recovery program, which the President has so much at heart. It might be well to keep our chains in place until the roads improve and things are moving along more comfortably. So

many attacks are being made on business today as to suggest that every man who is not working for a monthly wage is more or less of a criminal. Of course, there are a few exceptions, but very seldom do we hear any well sung paeans of praise. This reminds us of a man who has been trying to administer the business in his charge as decently as possible, who after fourteen years, was almost shocked into insensibility by a certain very effusive compliment given him in public. However, the man who was paying the compliment was drunk and it is needless to say could not have been right. We recently went through another ordeal, finding on the first page of our favorite religious weekly a brilliant essay by a seminary professor, who arraigned all business as destructive. If the facts were known doubtless this gentleman has occupied a "cushy" seat at a desk for a good many years, his salary paid by the contributions of businessmen. What are the facts?

Careful studies of living conditions evidences that a fourfold increase in the American standard of living has taken place between 1790 and 1930, this standard the highest enjoyed in any portion of the world at the present time. We are forgetful of the fact that the United States has more automobiles, more radios, more life insurance, more telephones, more electric lights, and more of the thousand and one other comforts including liberty, that makes living desirable than exists in any other country in the world. Industrial workers received in 1850, 9 cents per hour, in 1900, 18 cents per hour, in 1930, 59 cents per hour. We recall very vividly shoving a few cinders ourselves over a twelve-hour night period for the princely sum of \$1.00; later on, when we had gotten into a better job, we enjoyed the acquaintance of a number of men who worked ten hours for \$2.00, maintaining their families as best they could.

Of course there are abuses in business just the same as there are in Government. Even the Church has not been free from irregularities, but we are not able to sympathize with some of the spell-binders who, never having done one day's hard work in their life, and who have lived on the fringe of polite society, by teaching, preaching or exhorting, think they can run a business such as the United States Steel Company, General Motors, the Telephone, the Telegraph and Railroad companies, better than can men who, starting in the majority of instances in rather lowly places, have worked their way up to their present positions of responsibility. We repeat, that too many men are driving at high speed on icy roads without chains and sooner or later something will occur that will not add to their general happiness.

## What Price Safety

**A** FEW weeks ago a coupling link on a new four-ton capacity mine car broke precipitating a wreck with, however, and most fortunately, no injuries to any of our employees.

The link that failed was submitted to the metallurgical and chemical engineering department of the Union Pacific Railroad for examination and report, this report reading as follows:

"The material is steel and breakage occurred through both arms of coupling. One fractured fourteen inches from base of "V" shaped eyelet while the other broke off eighteen inches from coupling eyelet at point where coupling arms had been repaired by lap welding by blacksmith. The fracture of the shorter arm is angular being in line with zone weakened by welding. The longer arm broke off transversely and is of the character we would look for when produced by a sudden shock. This coupler was made from a one and three-fourths inch round. The structure of the steel was developed and found to be clean and dense. This coupler failed due to stresses being localized in welded zone, the weakest point."

We have eleven hundred and fifty of these links in service. In keeping with what we consider the proper attitude toward safety, eleven hundred and fifty drop-forged links have been ordered and will be used to replace the links received with the mine cars and hereafter no links will be purchased except those that are drop-forged, that is to say, virtually cut out of a solid ingot, eliminating the necessity for welding.

The accident referred to was only one more case of the "weakest link" failing and it is always a certain weak point whether it be human or structural, that brings about every accident.

## Happy Days Are Here Again

**D**URING the depression our inability to provide work for all who requested same gave us some bad hours. Many of the appeals made were rather pitiful, particular pressure always applied to provide work for boys who are home from school on vacation, this at a time when working time is shortest and the permanent men with families to support need the available work. Of late the old bogie, "labor turn over" has appeared, a total of 183 employees were separated from the company in 1936, a few by death and illness, many offering no explanation, so happy days must be here again. Sticking to a job has however some virtue.

In 1936 five old employees were added to our pension list which now totals sixty-three. Our oldest

listed pensioner was placed on the list in 1925, twelve years ago. May he be with us in 1950; he was a loyal employe and always a good citizen. Sixty-three men represents something more than two per cent of our entire working force. The first name was placed on the pension list in 1914, but many have come and gone since, the list grows gradually but persistently.

## Carrying On

**S**UCH is the title of an article written by Bishop Irving P. Johnson of Colorado, and published in "The Witness" of January 29. Bishop Johnson's article deals with current world conditions and who and what is responsible for same. From this compelling article we quote:

"The world today is divided into those who worship God and those who deny Him. Neither group can prove their contention but it seems the more reasonable that if we ask for bread we will not be given a stone. But men are impatient. As Hardy says:

'Peace upon earth was said,  
We sing it.  
And pay a million priests  
To bring it.  
After two thousand years of mass  
We've got as far as poison gas.'

One might answer:

Is the invention of gas  
The result of the mass?  
Or is the disaster  
The work of the Master?  
Is the evil not due  
To cynics like you?  
Who have rejected His name  
And yet say he's to blame?

"Is it fair to blame the physician when men have refused to accept the conditions upon which peace can be secured?

"I do not believe that poison gas could emanate from sincere, disciples of Jesus Christ but rather from those who, having rejected God, are free to do as they please. If we are sheep among wolves I am quite sure that the wolves and not the sheep are responsible for the slaughter. Unfortunately wolves can put on sheep's clothing and then it looks as though the sheep had done the mischief. It is not recorded that sheep put on wolves' clothing because of the bad reputation of the wolf. Christians are blamed for the actions of those who wear the garments of the sheep but who have not the spirit of the Christ.

"In my judgment men have used poison gas be-



cause when we reject truth we become more cruel than the savage. After you turn the sod to make a garden, if you neglect the garden it does not go back to sod but to weeds.

"This war in Spain with all its horrors and cruelties is not the work of savages but of those who have repudiated Christ. The world is quite ready to take the loaves and the fishes which Christ has to offer but they reject the teaching which He has given.

"There is nobody worse than a renegade Christian. If Christ be the truth then to repudiate Him is to reject truth, and to reject truth is far worse than never to have heard it."

## One Tax We All Pay

THE Industries Committee of the American Petroleum Institute, lately put out some pertinent information relative to taxes paid by the users of gasoline. The Committee reports that with a recovery of gasoline per barrel of crude oil double what it was in 1920, the price of gasoline to the consumer has been reduced from an average of 29.74 cents in 1920, to 13.55 cents in 1935.

The average motorist uses 700 gallons of gas annually. The cost in 1920 was \$208.18 with 63 cents paid for taxes. In 1935, the cost of 700 gallons was \$94.85 plus a tax of \$37.03, or a total of \$131.88. Gasoline is cheaper but taxes have gone up nearly sixty times that paid in 1920.

The average tax levied by the states on gasoline is 5.29 cents per gallon. This includes the Federal tax of one cent. This is 39 per cent of the average retail price of 13.55 cents paid by the user of gasoline.

## Playing the Game

THE late King George V of England early in life formulated a few rules governing his own personal conduct. Immediately subsequent to the King's death, these rules were made public and but six in number, they are worth while reproducing and remembering. Here are the rules:

- (1) Teach me to obey the rules of the game.
- (2) Teach me never to cry for the moon, never to cry over spilled milk.
- (3) Teach me to win if I can; if I cannot win, teach me to be a good loser.
- (4) Teach me to distinguish between sentiment and sentimentality, to esteem the first and to despise the second.
- (5) Teach me never to accept and never to offer false praise.
- (6) Finally, if I must suffer, may it be like a

thoroughbred that goes away by himself in order to suffer in silence.

## The Railroads for 1935

THE Interstate Commerce Commission is a factually minded body and while the opinions expressed by individual members of the Commission may or may not be entirely correct, the figures gotten out by the statistical department are as accurate as those put out by the Bank of England. In other words, they check with the facts.

More recently the American people have been disposed to drift away from cold facts, depending more upon idealism and theory, and to accept the ill considered opinions of individuals who never indulged in the pastime of digging coal, running a coal cutting machine or perhaps the more or less arduous job of trying to find money to meet the semi-monthly payrolls and supply bills of an industry. We rather lean toward the position taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission and incidentally the Supreme Court, which, as yet, has not seriously listened to "ballyhoo".

We are publishing herewith, as has been our custom for some years, a condensed statement of the operating receipts, expenses, and fixed charges of the Class I American railroads for the calendar year 1935, taken from the Interstate Commerce Commission's last available annual report, that covering the year 1935. We commend the presentation as worthy of the consideration of all intelligent readers.

### I OPERATING RECEIPTS

For Freight transportation.....\$2,790,551,400

31,518,372 carloads of freight, each car averaging 25.9 tons.

Average receipts per ton-mile: 0.99 cent.

For Passenger transportation..... 357,904,808

445,872,300 passengers, each carried an average distance of 41.4 miles.

Average receipts per passenger-mile: 1.94 cents.

For Express transportation..... 53,328,422

121,210,446 shipments carried in passenger service.

For Mail transportation..... 92,052,257

For All Other Transportation services 158,092,524

Including ferry service, transportation of milk, etc., dining-car, and all other incidental transportation services.

Total Transportation Operating

Receipts .....\$3,451,929,411

## II EXPENSES

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Total Receipts to be accounted for. . \$3,451,929,411

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For Salaries and Wages. . . . . \$1,554,245,709

An average of 994,371 employees throughout the year. These employees also received additional wages of \$89,632,801 charged to improvement to property. Railway employees received an average of \$1,653 in wages during the year.

For Locomotive Fuel. . . . . 203,204,456

71,839,275 tons of coal and 1,998,175,587 gallons of fuel oil.

For Other Materials and Supplies. . 519,259,187

Purchases under this and other heads make the railroads one of the largest customers of the basic industries of the country.

For Loss and Damage, Injuries, Insurance, Pensions, etc. . . . . 78,659,404

Loss and damage freight claims alone amounted to \$119,833,127 in 1920, but were reduced to \$18,285,097 in 1935.

For Depreciation and Retirements. . 196,529,818

Cars and locomotives have a limited life. A charge representing the probable depreciation is made each year against the time when old equipment must be retired and replaced by new.

For Rent of Cars and Common Facilities . . . . . 120,938,647

Net charges. Such as Union Stations, yards, etc.

All Other Operating Expenses. . . . 42,046,122

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Total Expense to Keep Property Physically Going . . . . . \$2,714,883,343

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For Taxes . . . . . 236,944,985

Railway taxes paid federal, state, and local authorities, not including special assessments. Of the total railway tax approximately 46 per cent was applied to the support of schools and 14 per cent for construction and maintenance of highways.

Total Operating Expenses &amp; Taxes. . \$2,951,828,328

Balance of Receipts to be accounted for . . . . . \$500,101,083

## III FIXED CHARGES

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Balance of Receipts still to be accounted for . . . . . \$500,101,083

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For Rent of Leased Roads. . . . . \$101,539,890

Most large railroad systems have one or more parts which could not be bought outright, but for which rental is paid under a lease covering a long term of years. The payment of these rentals is necessary to keep those systems unified operating organizations. The amount shown is the net payment after eliminating certain offsetting credits.

For Amortization of Discount on Funded Debt . . . . . 2,630,976

For Interest on Borrowed Money. . . 509,014,037

More than one-half of the railway bonds are owned by public and semi-public institutions, such as insurance companies, savings banks, philanthropic institutions, etc., who hold them for the benefit of their depositors or beneficiaries.

Total Fixed Charges. . . . . \$613,184,903

## IV BALANCE

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Balance—Operating Receipts *deficit* for the year. . . . . \$113,083,820

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Net Miscellaneous Income. . . . . 120,622,947

Mainly income from securities owned and miscellaneous rents. This item represents net income after excluding inter-company transactions.

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Net corporate income for the year. . . . \$7,539,127

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## V DIVIDENDS

Cash Dividends on Railroad Stock. . 126,282,306

An average return of 1.5 per cent on the total railroad stock outstanding—securities representing nearly half of the invested capital of the railroads owned by 865,098 stockholders.

Some railroads own stock of other railroads, and to this extent the total of \$126,282,306 includes duplications represented by inter-company transactions.

Some railroads had no income from operations available to meet the year's cash dividends. These dividends were paid in part from earnings of prior years.

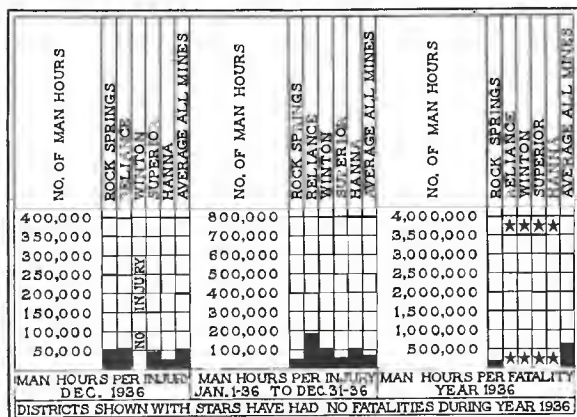
Total Balance (*a deficit*). . . . . \$118,743,179

Leaving nothing available for investment in new railroad facilities—or for making up deficiencies incurred in previous years—or to help create reserves against bad years in the future.



# » » » Make It Safe « « «

## December Accident Graph



BY GLANCING at the graph, the last one for 1936, it will be noted Rock Springs was the only district to have any fatalities. And what a poor record this district made, 22 compensable injuries, 6 of which were fatal.

The Superior district also more than doubled their compensable injuries, having 17 compensable injuries in 1936 compared with 7 in 1935.

The Reliance, Winton and Hanna districts were able to improve their safety records in 1936 over their 1935 performance, two of these districts, Reliance and Hanna, working the first ten months without a disabling injury to any of their employees.

Fatal injuries badly mar any mines' safety performance and it is hoped that during 1937 everyone will strive to do his part in the elimination of them entirely.

The quickest way for this to be done is to stop the so-called minor accidents, for any time a mine starts having a large number of minor accidents, sooner or later a serious accident occurs, and a number of serious accidents contribute to a disabling or fatal injury.

Some employees are more accident-prone than others, that is, they have more accidents and are usually more seriously injured. During 1937 the records of accident-prone men are to be studied more closely, and efforts will be made to put them in places where they will not cause injury to themselves or other workmen. If this fails then they will probably have to be removed from the service.

Better supervision is also to be a major requirement in the mines for 1937. To secure a better safety performance we all must be sincere, ardent and vigorous for twelve long, trying months. We can't

stop on past records. We must keep pace with the march of time and make better records.

## COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

DECEMBER, 1936

| Place                  | Man Hours | Injuries | Man Hours Per Injury |
|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------|
| Rock Springs No. 4..   | 36,225    | 0        | No Injury            |
| Rock Springs No. 8..   | 50,379    | 2        | 25,190               |
| Rock Springs Outside   | 19,020    | 0        | No Injury            |
| Total.....             | 105,624   | 2        | 52,812               |
| Reliance No. 1.....    | 45,703    | 1        | 45,703               |
| Reliance Outside ...   | 11,809    | 0        | No Injury            |
| Total.....             | 57,512    | 1        | 57,512               |
| Winton No. 1.....      | 46,977    | 0        | No Injury            |
| Winton Outside .....   | 10,318    | 0        | No Injury            |
| Total.....             | 57,295    | 0        | No Injury            |
| Superior "B" .....     | 26,964    | *2       | 13,482               |
| Superior "C" .....     | 28,483    | 0        | No Injury            |
| Superior "D" .....     | 840       | 0        | No Injury            |
| Superior "E" .....     | 23,506    | **1      | 23,506               |
| Superior Outside ....  | 17,402    | 0        | No Injury            |
| Total.....             | 97,195    | 3        | 32,398               |
| Hanna No. 4.....       | 37,821    | 2        | 18,911               |
| Hanna Outside .....    | 12,175    | 0        | No Injury            |
| Total.....             | 49,996    | 2        | 24,998               |
| All Districts, 1936... | 367,622   | 8        | 45,953               |
| All Districts, 1935... | 321,197   | 5        | 64,239               |

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1936

| Place                | Man Hours | Injuries | Man Hours Per Injury |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------|
| Rock Springs No. 4.  | 395,080   | 10       | 39,508               |
| Rock Springs No. 8.. | 474,523   | 12       | 39,544               |
| Rock Springs Outside | 225,733   | 0        | No Injury            |
| Total.....           | 1,095,336 | 22       | 49,788               |
| Reliance No. 1.....  | 427,812   | 3        | 142,604              |
| Reliance Outside ... | 137,872   | 0        | No Injury            |
| Total.....           | 565,684   | 3        | 188,561              |
| Winton No. 1.....    | 508,116   | 6        | 84,686               |
| Winton Outside ..... | 115,283   | 0        | No Injury            |
| Total.....           | 623,399   | 6        | 103,900              |

|                              |                  |           |                |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Superior "B" .....           | 260,379          | *7        | 37,197         |
| Superior "C" .....           | 268,002          | 6         | 44,667         |
| Superior "D" .....           | 5,929            | 0         | No Injury      |
| Superior "E" .....           | 237,426          | **4       | 59,357         |
| Superior Outside ....        | 169,120          | 0         | No Injury      |
| <b>Total.....</b>            | <b>940,856</b>   | <b>17</b> | <b>55,344</b>  |
| Hanna No. 4.....             | 376,537          | 4         | 94,134         |
| Hanna Outside .....          | 142,462          | 1         | 142,462        |
| <b>Total.....</b>            | <b>518,999</b>   | <b>5</b>  | <b>103,800</b> |
| <i>All Districts, 1936..</i> | <i>3,744,274</i> | <i>53</i> | <i>70,647</i>  |
| <i>All Districts, 1935..</i> | <i>3,291,205</i> | <i>63</i> | <i>52,241</i>  |

\*Includes injury to Lazo Radich, Feb., 1936, no lost time—award for permanent partial disability.

\*\*Includes injury to Jim Pollos, March, 1936, no lost time—award for permanent partial disability.

## Safety Awards for 1937

**S**AFETY awards for 1937 will be conducted along the same general lines as used during the past year of 1936 with the added attraction of a Grand Prize, a new five-passenger automobile.

Individual cash prizes will be awarded each month to the mine or mines working a full calendar month without sustaining a lost-time injury.

The Grand Prize, a new five-passenger automobile, will be awarded at the end of the calendar year to employees who have worked the entire calendar year without sustaining a lost-time injury; the Grand Prize, cash prizes and manner of award set forth below:

Grand Prize.....One new five-passenger automobile to be awarded at end of calendar year.

### Monthly Awards:

One prize of.....\$15.00

One prize of.....\$10.00

One prize of.....\$ 5.00

To underground Unit Foremen,

One Prize of.....\$10.00

In addition to the above awards, a suit of clothes, the cost of which is not to exceed \$40.00, will be given at the district, namely, Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior or Hanna, which has continued three months without a lost-time injury; and for each succeeding month that the district shall continue without a lost-time injury a suit of clothes will be awarded. After each month that a lost-time injury is sustained, it will be necessary for that district to continue for three months without a lost-time injury before it will be eligible to again draw for the suit of clothes award. If any district is entitled to this award as a premium, the drawing will be conducted before the cash prizes are made.

## Rules Governing the Contest

1. The present method of dividing the mines into underground sections will be maintained with a Foreman in charge of safety work in each section.

2. A careful record of all lost-time injuries will be maintained for each section. A lost-time injury is hereby defined as any injury received while in the service of the company, which prevents the injured employe from reporting for duty on the first work day following such injury.

3. Grand Prize—to all underground and surface employes working in or about the mines during the full calendar year without sustaining a lost-time injury a ticket will be given enabling each such employe to participate in the award of a new five-passenger automobile, which will be awarded in the Old Timers Building in Rock Springs as soon as possible after the ending of the year.

4. Monthly awards—to all underground and surface employes working in or about each mine in which no lost-time injury has occurred during the month a ticket will be given enabling each such employe to participate in the award of the prizes listed for underground and surface employes.

5. To the employe holding the first ticket drawn will be awarded a cash prize of \$15.00, to the holder of the second ticket drawn a cash prize of \$10.00 and to the holder of the third ticket drawn a cash prize of \$5.00.

The measure of the cash prizes awarded monthly to the mine or mines working the full calendar month without sustaining a lost-time injury, will be doubled for each month when all mines work without a lost-time injury.

6. To each Unit Foreman in charge of a section in a mine in which there has been no lost-time injury during the month, a ticket will be given enabling the Unit Foreman to participate in the award of the cash prize listed for the Underground Unit Foremen.

7. Two drawings will be conducted for each mine passing through the month without a lost-time injury; the first for the employes, the second for the Unit Foremen; all drawings to be conducted as soon as possible after the first of each month.

The plan as outlined above results in an annual prize, a five-passenger automobile and the delivery of cash prizes each month to employes of a mine whose safety performance warrants it.

Safety meetings will be held in each district monthly and all employes off duty are requested to be there if they are to participate in the awarding of the prizes. The programs for each meeting will be expanded through the medium of short talks on safety in the mines, educational motion picture films and other forms of entertainment.

The year 1936, while showing an improvement over 1935 in the number of man hours per compensable injury, was from a fatal accident standpoint exceedingly bad. Six fatal injuries, all in the Rock Springs mines, could have been prevented. Will you do your part to prevent them?



# STATEMENT SHOWING MAN HOURS, COMPENSABLE INJURIES, MAN HOURS PER INJURY, FATALITIES AND MAN HOURS PER FATALITY, YEARS 1931 TO 1936, INCLUSIVE

|                           | 1931                 | 1932        | 1933        | 1934        | 1935        | 1936            |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| <b>ROCK SPRINGS:</b>      |                      |             |             |             |             |                 |
| Man Hours .....           | 977,456              | 761,384     | 783,032     | 828,033     | 964,182     | 1,095,336       |
| Injuries(xx) .....        | 48                   | 23          | 13          | 28          | 24          | 22              |
| Man Hours Per Injury...   | 20,364               | 33,104      | 60,233      | 29,573      | 40,174      | 49,788          |
| Fatalities .....          | 4                    | 1           | 0           | 1           | 1           | 6               |
| Man Hours Per Fatality..  | 325,819 <sup>x</sup> | 761,384     | No Fatality | 828,033     | 964,182     | 182,556         |
| <b>RELIANCE:</b>          |                      |             |             |             |             |                 |
| Man Hours .....           | 365,424              | 291,664     | 285,896     | 320,218     | 439,005     | 565,684         |
| Injuries(xx) .....        | 23                   | 5           | 10          | 4           | 8           | 3               |
| Man Hours Per Injury...   | 15,888               | 58,333      | 28,590      | 80,055      | 54,876      | 188,561         |
| Fatalities .....          | 0                    | 0           | 1           | 0           | 0           | 0               |
| Man Hours Per Fatality... | No Fatality          | No Fatality | 285,896     | No Fatality | No Fatality | No Fatality     |
| <b>WINTON:</b>            |                      |             |             |             |             |                 |
| Man Hours .....           | 508,760              | 419,088     | 417,752     | 505,482     | 604,618     | 623,399         |
| Injuries(xx) .....        | 37                   | 13          | 1           | 9           | 18          | 6               |
| Man Hours Per Injury...   | 13,750               | 32,238      | 417,752     | 56,165      | 33,590      | 103,900         |
| Fatalities .....          | 1                    | 0           | 0           | 1           | 4           | 0               |
| Man Hours Per Fatality..  | 508,760              | No Fatality | No Fatality | 505,482     | 151,155     | No Fatality     |
| <b>SUPERIOR:</b>          |                      |             |             |             |             |                 |
| Man Hours .....           | 821,048              | 663,536     | 637,232     | 723,174     | 824,418     | 940,856         |
| Injuries(xx) .....        | 31                   | 9           | 8           | 6           | 7           | 17 <sup>†</sup> |
| Man Hours Per Injury...   | 26,485               | 73,726      | 79,654      | 120,529     | 117,774     | 55,344          |
| Fatalities .....          | 1                    | 0           | 0           | 1           | 2           | 0               |
| Man Hours Per Fatality..  | 821,048              | No Fatality | No Fatality | 723,174     | 412,209     | No Fatality     |
| <b>HANNA:</b>             |                      |             |             |             |             |                 |
| Man Hours .....           | 496,896              | 471,544     | 419,192     | 423,776     | 458,982     | 518,999         |
| Injuries(xx) .....        | 18                   | 10          | 10          | 12          | 6           | 5               |
| Man Hours Per Injury...   | 27,605               | 47,154      | 41,919      | 35,315      | 76,497      | 103,800         |
| Fatalities .....          | 0                    | 0           | 2           | 0           | 1           | 0               |
| Man Hours Per Fatality..  | No Fatality          | No Fatality | 209,596     | No Fatality | 458,982     | No Fatality     |
| <b>ALL DISTRICTS:</b>     |                      |             |             |             |             |                 |
| Man Hours .....           | 3,169,584            | 2,607,216   | 2,543,104   | 2,800,683   | 3,291,205   | 3,744,274       |
| Injuries(xx) .....        | 157                  | 60          | 42          | 59          | 63          | 53              |
| Man Hours Per Injury...   | 20,188               | 43,454      | 60,550      | 47,469      | 52,241      | 70,647          |
| Fatalities .....          | 6                    | 1           | 3           | 3           | 8           | 6               |
| Man Hours Per Fatality..  | 633,917 <sup>‡</sup> | 2,607,216   | 847,701     | 933,561     | 411,401     | 624,046         |

xx—Injuries include fatalities.

x—Based on 3 fatalities, 4th man killed in new shaft, and no man hours worked in shaft were included in above man hours.

‡—Based on 5 fatalities for same reason as "Man Hours Per Fatality" in Rock Springs above.

†—Includes two injuries, no lost time—paid compensation for permanent partial disability.

# Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections

## In the Annual Safety Contest

IN THIS issue of the Employees' Magazine will be found the sum total of safety performances of all section foremen for 1936.

During the year there were a total of 77 underground sections, two of which had been discontinued at Winton and Superior, leaving 75 active sections with the ending of the year. There were five surface sections.

Forty-six of the 77 sections worked the entire year without a compensable injury. Thirty-one underground sections contributed six fatal injuries and 46 other compensable injuries. There was one compensable injury on the surface at Hanna.

Total man hours worked by all sections were 3,744,274, total compensable injuries 53. Man hours

per compensable injury were 70,647. This is an increase in man hours per injury of 35.2 per cent compared with the performance of 1935 when 3,291,205 man hours were worked, with 63 compensable injuries and man hours per injury were 52,241. This is a material increase in man hours per injury but this increase is badly marred when there are included six fatal injuries.

Section foremen of districts in which these fatalities occurred, especially, and all other section foremen who had compensable injuries during the year, should put forward extra efforts in 1937 to see that they do not have a recurrence of conditions that cause fatalities and serious injuries. Keep alert and stay alive in 1937.

| UNDERGROUND SECTIONS       |              |               |           |          |            |  | Man Hours |  |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|----------|------------|--|-----------|--|
| Section Foreman            | Mine         | Section       | Man Hours | Injuries | Per Injury |  |           |  |
| 1. John Sorbie .....       | Rock Springs | 8, Section 5  | 65,835    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 2. Joe Fearn .....         | Reliance     | 1, Section 6  | 63,938    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 3. John Zupence .....      | Rock Springs | 8, Section 2  | 55,566    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 4. Frank Hearne .....      | Hanna        | 4, Section 2  | 51,142    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 5. Joe Goyen .....         | Superior     | B, Section 5  | 49,469    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 6. Clyde Rock .....        | Superior     | C, Section 5  | 47,460    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 7. C. E. Williams.....     | Reliance     | 1, Section 3  | 45,479    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 8. R. T. Wilson.....       | Winton       | 1, Section 9  | 44,177    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 9. Chester McTee .....     | Rock Springs | 4, Section 9  | 44,170    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 10. Ben Cook .....         | Hanna        | 4, Section 3  | 43,988    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 11. James Harrison .....   | Hanna        | 4, Section 8  | 43,617    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 12. James Hearne .....     | Hanna        | 4, Section 7  | 43,113    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 13. D. K. Wilson.....      | Reliance     | 1, Section 10 | 42,700    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 14. John Cukale .....      | Rock Springs | 4, Section 6  | 42,469    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 15. Steve Welch .....      | Reliance     | 1, Section 8  | 41,510    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 16. Lawrence Welsh .....   | Winton       | 1, Section 2  | 40,719    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 17. Andrew Spence .....    | Winton       | 1, Section 7  | 39,795    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 18. Homer Grove .....      | Reliance     | 1, Section 4  | 39,641    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 19. John Valco .....       | Winton       | 1, Section 11 | 37,947    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 20. Thos. Robinson .....   | Superior     | E, Section 3  | 37,933    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 21. Richard Arkle .....    | Superior     | B, Section 2  | 37,632    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 22. George Wales .....     | Hanna        | 4, Section 6  | 36,841    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 23. D. M. Jenkins .....    | Winton       | 1, Section 10 | 35,987    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 24. Robert Stewart .....   | Reliance     | 1, Section 9  | 35,210    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 25. Enoch Sims .....       | Reliance     | 1, Section 7  | 33,950    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 26. Sam Gillilan .....     | Superior     | E, Section 2  | 33,572    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 27. Grover Wiseman .....   | Superior     | B, Section 1  | 33,530    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 28. Nick Conzatti, Sr..... | Superior     | E, Section 7  | 32,970    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 29. Chas. Grosso .....     | Reliance     | 1, Section 1  | 32,970    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 30. Ed. Overy, Sr.....     | Superior     | B, Section 6  | 32,564    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 31. Henry Bays .....       | Superior     | E, Section 6  | 31,962    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 32. Adam Flockhart .....   | Superior     | C, Section 1  | 30,128    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |
| 33. J. H. Crawford.....    | Hanna        | 4, Section 1  | 28,497    | 0        | No Injury  |  |           |  |



|     |                         |              |    |            |        |    |           |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------|----|------------|--------|----|-----------|
| 34. | Joe Botero .....        | Winton       | 1, | Section 12 | 27,699 | 0  | No Injury |
| 35. | Wilkie Henry .....      | Winton       | 1, | Section 1  | 26,481 | 0  | No Injury |
| 36. | Raymond Dupont .....    | Reliance     | 1, | Section 11 | 21,210 | 0  | No Injury |
| 37. | Steve Kauzlarich .....  | Winton       | 1, | Section 13 | 20,664 | 0  | No Injury |
| 38. | A. M. Strannigan.....   | Winton       | 1, | Section 14 | 20,496 | 0  | No Injury |
| 39. | Alfred Leslie .....     | Superior     | B, | Section 7  | 20,272 | 0  | No Injury |
| 40. | James Gilday .....      | Winton       | 1, | Section 15 | 17,262 | 0  | No Injury |
| 41. | Albert Hicks .....      | Superior     | C, | Section 7  | 15,183 | 0  | No Injury |
| 42. | Discontinued .....      | Winton       | 1, | Section 16 | 11,942 | 0  | No Injury |
| 43. | Harry Marriott .....    | Rock Springs | 8, | Section 8  | 11,648 | 0  | No Injury |
| 44. | S. Law .....            | Superior     | C, | Section 8  | 6,104  | 0  | No Injury |
| 45. | Ben Caine .....         | Superior     | D, | Section 1  | 5,929  | 0  | No Injury |
| 46. | Arthur McTee .....      | Rock Springs | 8, | Section 9  | 1,064  | 0  | No Injury |
| 47. | Matt Marshall .....     | Rock Springs | 8, | Section 6  | 62,832 | 1  | 62,832    |
| 48. | James Reese .....       | Rock Springs | 4, | Section 3  | 50,680 | 1  | 50,680    |
| 49. | H. Krichbaum .....      | Rock Springs | 4, | Section 2  | 49,595 | 1  | 49,595    |
| 50. | Sylvester Tynsky .....  | Winton       | 1, | Section 6  | 47,397 | 1  | 47,397    |
| 51. | R. J. Buxton.....       | Rock Springs | 8, | Section 1  | 94,451 | 2  | 47,226    |
| 52. | Joe Jones .....         | Hanna        | 4, | Section 4  | 45,493 | 1  | 45,493    |
| 53. | Anton Zupence .....     | Rock Springs | 4, | Section 7  | 45,024 | 1  | 45,024    |
| 54. | Austin Johnson .....    | Superior     | C, | Section 3  | 44,450 | 1  | 44,450    |
| 55. | Alfred Russell .....    | Rock Springs | 4, | Section 5  | 43,078 | 1  | 43,078    |
| 56. | Paul Cox .....          | Superior     | E, | Section 5  | 41,048 | 1  | 41,048    |
| 57. | Thos. Whalen .....      | Superior     | C, | Section 2  | 40,614 | 1  | 40,614    |
| 58. | Gus Collins .....       | Hanna        | 4, | Section 9  | 39,984 | 1  | 39,984    |
| 59. | Clifford Anderson ..... | Superior     | C, | Section 4  | 37,191 | 1  | 37,191    |
| 60. | Jed Orme .....          | Rock Springs | 8, | Section 7  | 73,094 | 2  | 36,547    |
| 61. | Pete Marinoff .....     | Winton       | 1, | Section 5  | 35,833 | 1  | 35,833    |
| 62. | Arthur Jeanselme .....  | Winton       | 1, | Section 4  | 35,770 | 1  | 35,770    |
| 63. | Richard Haag .....      | Superior     | E, | Section 4  | 34,013 | 1  | 34,013    |
| 64. | Evan Reese .....        | Reliance     | 1, | Section 2  | 32,193 | 1  | 32,193    |
| 65. | John Peternell .....    | Winton       | 1, | Section 3  | 32,116 | 1  | 32,116    |
| 66. | John Traeger .....      | Rock Springs | 4, | Section 1  | 31,850 | 1  | 31,850    |
| 67. | Roy Huber .....         | Superior     | B, | Section 4  | 44,436 | 2* | 22,218    |
| 68. | Ed. While .....         | Hanna        | 4, | Section 5  | 43,862 | 2  | 21,931    |
| 69. | Lester Williams .....   | Rock Springs | 4, | Section 8  | 40,425 | 2  | 20,213    |
| 70. | W. H. Buchanan.....     | Reliance     | 1, | Section 5  | 39,011 | 2  | 19,506    |
| 71. | Andrew Young .....      | Rock Springs | 8, | Section 4  | 52,129 | 3  | 17,376    |
| 72. | George Harris .....     | Winton       | 1, | Section 8  | 33,831 | 2  | 16,916    |
| 73. | Reynold Bluhm .....     | Rock Springs | 4, | Section 4  | 47,789 | 3  | 15,930    |
| 74. | L. Rock .....           | Superior     | C, | Section 6  | 46,872 | 3  | 15,624    |
| 75. | James Whalen .....      | Rock Springs | 8, | Section 3  | 57,904 | 4  | 14,476    |
| 76. | Discontinued .....      | Superior     | E, | Section 1  | 25,928 | 2* | 12,964    |
| 77. | W. H. Walsh.....        | Superior     | B, | Section 3  | 42,476 | 5  | 8,455     |

## OUTSIDE SECTIONS

| <i>Section Foreman</i>        | <i>District</i> | <i>Man Hours</i> | <i>Injuries</i> | <i>Man Hours Per Injury</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Foster .....        | Rock Springs    | 225,733          | 0               | No Injury                   |
| 2. Port Ward .....            | Superior        | 169,120          | 0               | No Injury                   |
| 3. William Telck .....        | Reliance        | 137,872          | 0               | No Injury                   |
| 4. R. W. Fowkes.....          | Winton          | 115,283          | 0               | No Injury                   |
| 5. E. R. Henningsen.....      | Hanna           | 142,462          | 1               | 142,462                     |
| TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936..... |                 | 3,744,274        | 53*             | 70,647                      |
| TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935..... |                 | 3,291,205        | 63              | 52,241                      |

\*—Includes injury to Lazo Radich, "B" Mine and Jim Pollos, "E" Mine, no lost time—awards made for permanent partial disability.

## Bulletin Boards



STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO DECEMBER 31, 1936

|                                | <i>Underground<br/>Employees<br/>Calendar Days</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....   | 38                                                 |
| Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....   | 3                                                  |
| Reliance No. 1 Mine.....       | 12                                                 |
| Winton No. 1 Mine.....         | 148                                                |
| Winton No. 3 Mine.....         | 144                                                |
| Superior "B" Mine.....         | 14                                                 |
| Superior "C" Mine.....         | 42                                                 |
| Superior "E" Mine.....         | 41                                                 |
| Hanna No. 4 Mine.....          | 2                                                  |
|                                | <i>Outside<br/>Employees<br/>Calendar Days</i>     |
| Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple..... | 2,256                                              |
| Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple..... | 836                                                |

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Reliance Tipple .....            | 672   |
| Winton Tipple .....              | 2,456 |
| Superior "B" and "E" Tipple..... | 1,812 |
| Superior "C" Tipple.....         | 2,730 |
| Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....          | 93    |

*General Outside  
Employees  
Calendar Days*

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Rock Springs ..... | 1,568 |
| Reliance .....     | 1,840 |
| Winton .....       | 2,053 |
| Superior .....     | 2,325 |
| Hanna .....        | 428   |

## December Injuries

EPHRAIM BLACKER, *American, age, 28, machine runner, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 7. Crushed chest. FATAL.*

Ephraim Blacker, machine runner and face-man, was helping to clean up the face of a blind crosscut, the coal having been prepared (that is undercut, drilled, shot and several cars loaded out) by the previous shift. He had assisted in setting a crossbar at the face and then commenced to clean up along the low side rib between the pan line and rib, when a large piece of overhanging rib coal settled down and turned over on him, crushing his chest and causing almost instantaneous death. Examination of the place showed that the low rib was undercut from one to two feet, for a distance of twelve feet, was overhanging and had one loose end, due to a slip caused by a sandrock intrusion from the floor, and that one leg of a crossbar had been dislodged by the large piece of coal (which weighed around two tons) when it turned over, and that about three inches of cap rock fell with the coal, the parting between the cap rock and roof being extremely slick. Investigation also developed that the previous shift had tried to pull down the rib, but could not with hand tools, as they had gone ahead and prepared the face (that is, undercut, drilled and shot) leaving this dangerous condition for the next shift. This accident did not just happen—it was caused—and could have, as all mining men know, been avoided. Do not leave a dangerous condition for the other fellow but Make It Safe yourself or at least notify the oncoming foreman or Unit Foreman of dangerous conditions in your working place. All workmen should know that overhanging rib or face coal is dangerous at all times and should be taken down before attempting to load out near it with hand tools.



JOHN STETZ, *Austrian, age 42, machine runner, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 4.* Fracture of right large leg bone above ankle. Period of disability estimated two months.

John had completed his shift (day shift) and was walking from the check cabin to the lamp house during a snow storm when he slipped and fell, fracturing his leg. Such accidents are difficult to avoid and the only advice that can be given is for each individual to "watch his step." An effort is made to keep all traveling ways covered with cinders but this is impossible when heavy snow storms cover them completely in a short time.

SAM GILPIN, *age 47, machine runner, Reliance No. 4 Mine, Section No. 5.* Fracture of two foot bones, left foot. Period of disability estimated two months.

Sam was removing a jack pipe by the simple process of picking it loose at the roof hitching with a pick. The jack pipe was loosened and fell across his foot. This was an accident easily avoided. To be injured in such a manner shows gross carelessness on his part.

SILVIO PIZZOLI, *Italian, age 46, ratchet man and faceman, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 3.* Lacerated ring finger of left hand. Period of disability undetermined.

The crew had finished undercutting the face of an entry and were preparing to pull the machine out from under the cut, one man operating the cutting machine, while another held the jack until the rope became taut. At times it is necessary to leave the cutting machine chain or bits in operation until the bar is loosened from under the cut. As the machine runner was tightening the feed rope clutch, the rope slipped off one of the sheaves at the back of the machine, and as Silvio attempted to replace the rope on the sheave, it was caught by the machine bits and pulled his hand into the sheave before the machine man could shut off the controller.

This accident again was caused by the injured workman attempting to do something that was uncalled for, and could have been a much more serious accident. Machine runners should instruct their helpers properly and see that they remain in the clear while operating their machines.

THOMAS HEMSLEY, *English, age 32, driver, Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 5.* Laceration and bruise of right leg near knee. Period of disability estimated two weeks.

Thomas was driving a horse that was pulling three empty pit cars to a Joy loading machine. As they drew near the Joy loader, he attempted to remove the tail chain hook from the car coupling and the horse swerved and he was

(Continued on page 71)

### Statement of Compensable Injuries, Year 1936 Compared With Previous Five Year Period, 1931 to 1935, Inclusive

|              | FIVE YEAR PERIOD |                          |                     |            | 1936 PERIOD |                          |                     |            | INC. OR DEC. 1936 OVER FIVE YEAR PERIOD |                              |                   |                   |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|              | Manhours         | Injuries Including Fatal | Manhours Per Injury | Fatalities | Manhours    | Injuries Including Fatal | Manhours Per Injury | Fatalities | Increase Manhours Per Injury            | Decrease Manhours Per Injury | Per Cent Increase | Per Cent Decrease |
| Rock Springs | 4,314,087        | 136                      | 31,721              | 7x         | 1,095,336   | 22                       | 49,788              | 6          | +18,067                                 | -536,459                     | 56.96             |                   |
| Reliance     | 1,702,207        | 50                       | 34,044              | 1          | 565,684     | 3                        | 188,561             | 0          | +154,517                                | No Fatality                  | 453.87            |                   |
| Winton       | 2,455,700        | 78                       | 31,483              | 6          | 623,399     | 6                        | 103,900             | 0          | +72,417                                 | No Fatality                  | 230.02            |                   |
| Superior     | 3,669,408        | 61                       | 60,154              | 4          | 940,856     | 17†                      | 55,344              | 0          | -4,810                                  | No Fatality                  | 8.00              |                   |
| Hanna        | 2,270,390        | 56                       | 40,543              | 3          | 518,999     | 5                        | 103,800             | 0          | +63,257                                 | No Fatality                  | 156.02            |                   |
| TOTAL        | 14,411,792       | 381                      | 37,826              | 21x        | 3,744,274   | 53†                      | 70,647              | 6          | 32,821                                  | -96,544                      | 86.77             |                   |

x—Fatalities based on 6 at Rock Springs and Total 20, due to man hours not included for shaft sinking during period 1930-1931.  
†—Includes 2 injuries, no lost time—paid compensation for permanent partial disability.

## \$500 In Cash Prizes Awarded for Safety

IN JANUARY \$500.00 in cash prizes was awarded to employees of the Union Pacific Coal Company at the Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna districts which had worked the full calendar year of 1936 without having a lost-time injury.

Each of the five districts was allotted \$100.00, which was divided into ten prizes of \$10.00 each. The prizes were awarded at the regular monthly safety meetings, all of which at this writing have been held with the exception of Hanna, postponed on account of an epidemic of influenza.

Recipients of these prizes should commence to realize that Safety Pays Dividends and all employees should make an extra effort to be eligible to participate in all safety awards to be made in 1937.

Recipients of the extra cash awards were as follows:

### ROCK SPRINGS No. 4 MINE

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| William St. Croix..... | \$ 10.00 |
| Rudolph Strauss .....  | 10.00    |
| George Krichbaum ..... | 10.00    |
| Frank Potochnik .....  | 10.00    |
| Evan McGregor .....    | 10.00    |

### ROCK SPRINGS No. 8 MINE

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Frank Cukale .....       | 10.00 |
| August Wagner .....      | 10.00 |
| Silver Visintainer ..... | 10.00 |
| John W. Morgan.....      | 10.00 |
| Edward Subic .....       | 10.00 |

Total.....\$100.00

### RELIANCE

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Roy Cannaday .....    | \$ 10.00 |
| Gregor Kalan .....    | 10.00    |
| Wm. Benson .....      | 10.00    |
| John Orrell .....     | 10.00    |
| Donald Richmond ..... | 10.00    |
| J. M. McLennan.....   | 10.00    |
| Robert Auld .....     | 10.00    |
| C. Sorenson .....     | 10.00    |
| Ed. Routsala .....    | 10.00    |
| Edwin Dunn, Jr.....   | 10.00    |

Total.....\$100.00

### WINTON

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Chris Delgado .....   | \$ 10.00 |
| Ludwig Rebol .....    | 10.00    |
| Elmer Heaberlin ..... | 10.00    |
| Leonard Fisher .....  | 10.00    |
| Theodore Demich ..... | 10.00    |
| Harold Clark .....    | 10.00    |
| Edward Krause .....   | 10.00    |
| Mike Busko .....      | 10.00    |
| Joe Kaumo .....       | 10.00    |
| John Buchanan .....   | 10.00    |

Total.....\$100.00

### SUPERIOR "B" MINE

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Dewey Johnson .....   | \$ 10.00 |
| Albert Battista ..... | 10.00    |
| Wm Overy .....        | 10.00    |

### SUPERIOR "C" MINE

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Edward Konzatti ..... | 10.00 |
| John Porenta .....    | 10.00 |
| Dan Gardner .....     | 10.00 |
| Albert Hicks* .....   | 10.00 |

(Continued on following page)

## Monthly Safety Awards

ROCK SPRINGS No. 4, Winton No. 1 and Superior "E" Mines were the only ones eligible to participate in the monthly safety cash awards for the month of December. Mines ineligible on account of lost-time injuries occurring in them were: Rock Springs No. 8, Reliance, Superior "B" and "C" and Hanna No. 4 Mines.

It was the second consecutive month for Reliance and the third consecutive month for Hanna to fail

in being the recipients of the monthly safety awards.

With the ending of December, Reliance Mines had worked 10 months, Hanna 9 months, Superior "B" Mine 7 months, Winton 5 months and Superior "E" Mine 4 months without lost-time accidents.

Winton Mines were again eligible for a \$40.00 suit of clothes in December. The following men were recipients of the awards for December:

| Mine               | First Prize<br>\$15 Each | Second Prize<br>\$10 Each | Third Prize<br>\$5 Each | Unit Foreman<br>\$10 Each |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Rock Springs No. 4 | Harold Fermon            | J. D. Hereford            | Max Pevic               | Henry Krichbaum           |
| Winton No. 1       | John Jelaco, Jr.         | Joe Archuleta             | Henry Tassart           | Wilkie Henry              |
| Superior "E"       | Gusto Lenzi              | Joe Zampedri              | Frank Naglich           | Ben Caine                 |
| Hanna (November)   | S. T. Harrison           | Bert Tavelli              | A. Nelson               | G. A. Wales               |
| Total              | \$60                     | \$40                      | \$20                    | \$40                      |

Suit of clothes awarded to Joe Gentilini at Winton.

Rock Springs No. 8, Reliance, Superior "B", "C" and Hanna not eligible to participate.



## Cash Safety Prizes Awarded

(Continued from preceding page)

### SUPERIOR "E" MINE

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| E. A. Olin.....  | 10.00 |
| A. B. Gantz..... | 10.00 |
| Pete Lemich..... | 10.00 |

Total.....\$100.00

\*Due to there being three participating mines at Superior, three prizes of \$10.00 each were allotted to each mine and Unit Foremen from all three mines allowed to participate for the extra \$10.00 award. Albert Hicks from Superior "C" Mine won.

## December Injuries

(Continued from page 69)

thrown between the end of car and Joy loader bumper. Had the horse become frightened, this could have resulted in a much more serious accident. Drivers should place the tail chain hook on car so that it can be easily removed, and know when they are near the loader or pile coal so that they can easily get off the car. This accident was avoidable.

SYLVESTER OWENS, *Colored, age 22, rope rider, Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 4.* Fracture of right big toe. Period of disability estimated three weeks.

Sylvester was loading a rail when it slipped out of his hands and fell on his feet. Such accidents can be easily avoided if all workmen loading material will work together and see that a job is done in the best manner possible. Such an accident should not occur on a properly supervised job.

## Coal Here, There and Everywhere

IN 1934 the Geological Survey of China estimated that country's total coal reserve at about 239,059 million tons, while in Manchuria and Jehol there were 4,610 million tons. The estimated total production in the year mentioned was 20,897,273 tons in China proper, while Manchuria put out 11,827,569 tons. There are four large organizations in the country, each of which produces over a million tons annually. Thirty mines in China produce each year over 100,000 tons yearly—eight of these being in Manchuria—18 in North China—four in Central China.

Press dispatches say that Great Lakes ports ran up the greatest volume of anthracite coal shipments in 1936 than at any time since 1931.

In 1935, the Bureau of Mines states that mechanical cleaning of bituminous coal reached an all time high of 45,361,021 tons, an increase of 13.9 per cent over 1934 and represents approximately 12.3 per cent of the total production. Three hun-

dred twenty cleaning plants were in operation in 1935.

Data sheets in the United States show that the railroads during 1935 bought 22 per cent of the total bituminous coal output, or 81,420,000 tons.

## MECHANICAL MINING OF COAL

Eighty-three per cent of the bituminous coal production and twenty per cent of the brown coal (lignite) of Czecho-Slovakia is mined mechanically.

In Austria mechanical mining has been undertaken wherever it is suitable.

France reports the use of mechanical tools in coal mines has developed greatly since the World War.

In United States bituminous coal mines 84.1 per cent of the cutting is now done by machine, and main line haulage has been almost universally electrified with electric gathering locomotives fast replacing mules in subsidiary haulage.

Mr. C. A. Reed, Engineering and Sales Expert, formerly on the staff of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, has joined the staff of the National Coal Association as Combustion Engineer.

Bulgaria, with a reserve of 500,000,000 tons, expects its coal to last about 300 years at the present rate of consumption.

David Shaw of Wigan, England, has resigned as General Secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miner's Permanent Relief Society after 53 years' service.

Another step toward the eventual elimination of night work by women and children in Japanese mines was taken by the Tokyo government the other day when it issued a regulation, effective Sept. 1, 1938, prohibiting altogether the employment of women and persons under 16 between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. The only exception allowed is in cases where permission has been obtained from the Chief of the Mines Inspection Bureau to employ in coal mines persons under 16 and women, or in other mines women of 16 and over, until 11 p. m. In such cases the period during which their employment is prohibited is from 11 p. m. to 6 a. m.

Out of a coal mine comes cheese. An abandoned shaft in Pennsylvania has been whitewashed, partitioned, refitted, and thereby converted into a curing room for Roquefort type cheese. Air forced through the damp mine keeps the room at a 46 to 48-degree temperature Fahrenheit—ideal for cheese production. Moist sandstone bluffs of the Mississippi at St. Paul have been similarly used, and on the Pacific coast a farmer uses a spring house for a curing room.

# George Washington

Born Feb. 22, 1732

Died Dec. 14, 1799

IN 1932 the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington was widely celebrated and observed. On government buildings throughout the country posters attractive in color and design were emblazoned calling attention to the plans under consideration in the following language:

"Let every man, woman and child, every village, town and city express homage to the 'Father of Our Country'."

So much has been written about the "Father of Our Country" that it has been found difficult to touch upon some point that had not hitherto been covered, as in 1932, libraries, book shelves, old records, etc., were frantically searched in an endeavor to bring out something that had not heretofore been mentioned.

\* \* \*

His mother, when Washington was a boy, was wont to read to him passages from an old book—"Moral and Divine"—and certain extracts therein greatly impressed him to the extent that he used many of them in later life as his Creed.

He regularly attended church service in whatever locality he happened to be visiting and it was with equal reverence that he presented himself at Catholic, Quaker, Presbyterian, Congregational edifices, or the church of which he was a devout member, the Episcopalian; historians record that he was known to have attended services in some thirty-five different churches of various denominations. He was present at twenty-three vestry meetings in a period of eleven years, missing eight due to illness or being away from the vicinity.

\* \* \*

In 1783, upon disbanding the army, he addressed in part the following communication to the Governors of the States:

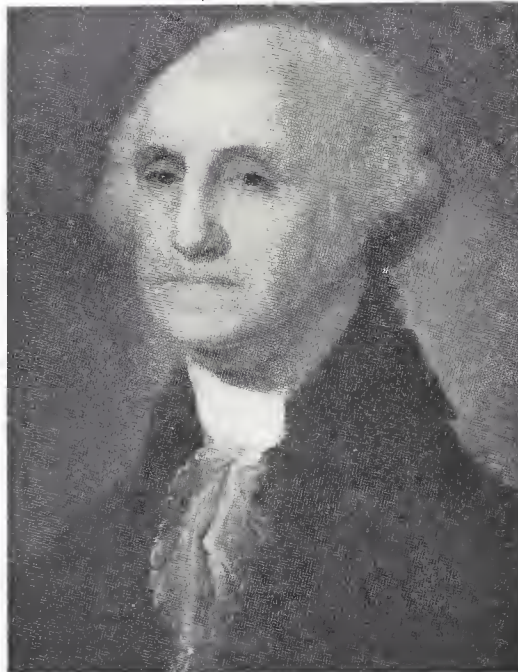
"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you and the states over which you preside in His holy protection . . . and that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with

that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

\* \* \*

The late G. K. Chesterton, one of Britain's eminent writers and lecturers, wrote that "in the teaching of English history in the public schools, Washington has been as much a classical and even conventional hero in the schools of England as in the schools of America."

Again, "But though the historians were perfectly right in respecting the real virtues of Washington, the more subtle difficulty I have mentioned comes in here in another fashion, as may be seen if we compare the English admiration for Washington with the English indifference to Washington's great colleagues and successors. There was something that was English about Washington; over and above all there was something that was English about Old Virginia."



*George Washington.*

"The English worship of Washington, especially what we may call the Whiggish worship of Washington, did in some small degree depend on the fact that Washington happened to be, if not an English sort of hero, at least the sort of hero the English could understand. He was, if not exactly a Strong, Silent Man, at least a man whose strength was shown in things not concerned with speech; and in that sense not concerned with thought. It gave the English a natural glow of native gratification to feel that even the great Republic that had been founded in spite of them, had been largely founded by a sensible man, rather than a man of sensibility."

"The English have never had any difficulty about admiring somebody who has fought against them; even somebody who has defeated them. That is true about Washington; about Wallace; about Joan of Arc."



# Abraham Lincoln

Born Feb. 12, 1809

Died Apr. 15, 1865

THE messages and letters of Abraham Lincoln are mute evidence that the "rail splitter" possessed considerable literary ability.

The Congressional Library at Washington has in its mammoth files the papers of some seventeen Presidents. This building, erected in 1897, is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world, costing over six millions of dollars, the purchase of the land alone reaching over one-half million dollars. It is open to the public every day throughout the year with the exception of July 4th and Christmas.

His brief speech at Gettysburg is outstanding; everyone has undoubtedly read his letter to Mrs. Bixby consoling her in the loss in battle of her sons; his communications with Hon. John Bright, one of England's foremost Statesmen in those days, intended to mold English public opinion in relation to the abolition of slavery, are the sacred possessions of the Bright family, a portion of which is copied below:

"Whereas, while heretofore States and nations have tolerated slavery, recently, for the first time in the world, an attempt has been made to construct a new nation, upon the basis of, and with the primary and fundamental object to maintain, enlarge and perpetuate human slavery; therefore,

Resolved, That no such embryo State should ever be recognized by, or admitted into, the family of Christian and civilized nations; and that all Christian and civilized men everywhere should, by all lawful means, resist to the utmost such recognition and admission."

His short talk before the Notification Committee that all was in readiness for his inaugural ceremonies also herewith shown:

"Having served four years in the depths of a great and yet unended national peril, I can view this call to a second term in no wise more flatteringly to myself than as an expression of the public

judgment that I may fitter finish a difficult work in which I have labored from the first than could any one else less severely schooled to the task. In this view, and with assured reliance on that Almighty Ruler who has so graciously sustained us thus far, and with increased gratitude to the generous people for their continued confidence, I accept the renewed trust with its yet onerous and perplexing duties and responsibilities."

Every line written by him was lucid, in masterful English, showing that he had a wonderful grasp and command of language.

He was very modest in his charges for legal service and the copy of his letter printed below only confirms this:

On February 21, 1856, Abe Lincoln, then counselor at law, wrote one of his clients as follows:

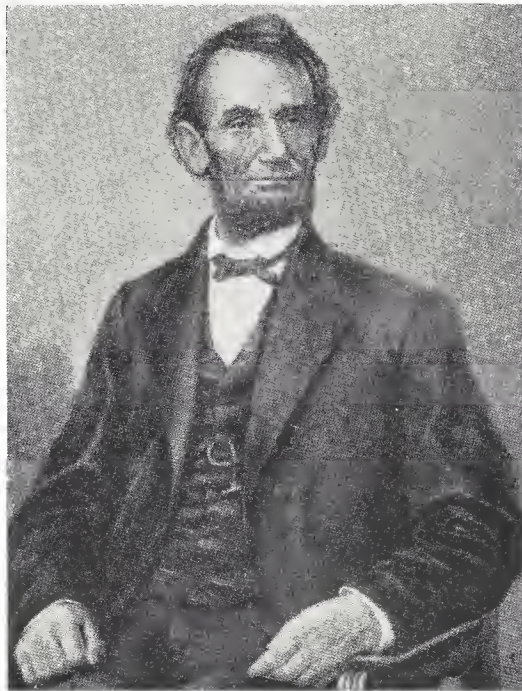
"I have just received yours of the 10th with check on Flagg & Savage for twenty-five dollars. You must think I am a high-priced man. You are too liberal with your money.

"Fifteen dollars is enough for the job. I send you a receipt for fifteen dollars and return you a ten-dollar bill."

No doubt this reply will be cherished by a great many attorneys as a form letter to follow when part of a fee is to be returned.

Eulogized many's the time, the words of Senator Sumner (Massachusetts) presented to Congress closely following Lincoln's death convey a beautiful tribute:

"That in the life of Abraham Lincoln, who by the benignant favor of republican institutions rose from humble beginnings to the heights of power and fame, they recognize an example of purity, simplicity, and virtue which should be a lesson to mankind, while in his death they recognize a martyr, whose memory will become more precious as man learns to prize those principles of constitutional order and those rights, civil, political, and human, for which he made a sacrifice."



*Abraham Lincoln.*

# Engineering Department

## The Animal Life of the Triassic Era<sup>x</sup>

*Data Collected by C. E. SWANN.*

ARTICLE NO. 23 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.  
PART III.

THE dinosaurs in their day dominated the life of the land. At the same time the ancient seas also had their reptilian rulers, many of which, though not equaling the stature of some of their land-living relatives, attained formidable size. A few were of fearsome aspect. I refer especially to the three great reptilian groups known as the ichthyosaurs, or fish lizards; mosasaurs, or sea lizards; and plesiosaurs, or long-necked lizards. Strange as it may seem, the fossil evidence goes to show that all of these sea-living reptiles evolved from a land-living ancestry. So far as the ichthyosaurs are concerned, the evidence on this point is especially conclusive.

The era in which the ichthyosaurs gradually abandoned their life on dry land and embarked on their long sea-roving career was an extremely ancient one. In the Triassic period, the earliest known ancestral ichthyosaurs had lost much of their terrestrial form and were fitting themselves for an exclusively aquatic existence. Already the limbs had been modified from the bent form of the land animal into broad, flattened paddles; the distinction between forearms and wrists had passed, and numerous additional joints had been added to the digits. All these features of the limbs became more highly modified in succeeding geologic ages until, near the close of the "Age of Reptiles," the ichthyosaurs had developed the most efficient swimming organs then known in the whole animal kingdom. Varying in length from two to thirty-five feet, with large eyes, a long, tapering snout filled with sharply pointed teeth, a short neck, a complete equipment of paddles and fins, and a body not unlike that of a living porpoise, the ichthyosaur had lost even the most remote resemblance to its land-living forebears.

Our knowledge of *Ichthyosaurus* (a name much jested with) dates back to its discovery by Sir Everard Home in the cliffs of Lyme Regis, England, between 1814 and 1819. Its fossil remains had, however, attracted attention even earlier in the publication by Professor Scheuchzer, of the University of Altdorf, Bavaria, of a Latin work entitled "*Querulæ Piscium*," or "Complaints of the Fishes," in which a pictured ichthyosaurian vertebrae was referred to as "the accursed race destroyed by the flood." Traces of ichthyosaurian skin were found as early as 1836;

but it remained for Herr Bernhard Hauff, working in the famous deposits in Holzmaden at the foot of the Swabian Alps, to discover specimens showing the contour of the whole body as well as that of the paddle and fins, thus revealing the actual appearance in life of these reptiles. The cast of the skin made by nature is as thin as tissue paper, but so perfectly are the epidermal cells reproduced that in microscopic preparations they exhibit pigment spots, traces of dermal glands, and underlying muscle striations. Scales appear to be missing. In order to uncover and preserve the delicate skin casts, Herr Hauff has developed a special technique, by which, working under a thin layer of water, he scrapes off the enveloping matrix with a scalpel. Before the finding of these specimens, the presence of a fin on the back was unsuspected, but Sir Richard Owen shrewdly conjectured the existence of a tail fin from the downward trend of the distal vertebrae of the tail in many specimens long before the rocks yielded up the proof.

Some of the earlier naturalists held the opinion that the ichthyosaurs laid eggs on the shore, like sea turtles, but, as they had paddles far more abbreviated than those of the land-going seals or walruses, it would seem that they must have been helpless on shore. Because of this physical handicap, it is now thought that they gradually abandoned the habit of returning to the shore to lay their eggs and developed a viviparity that enabled them to live anywhere in the ocean entirely independent of the shore in the production of their young. These deductions are based on the finding of young or embryo skeletons within the body of the mother, one of which has been described by Professor Osborn.

This one, our "mother ichthyosaur," is believed to be the most perfect of its kind in the world. It belongs to the species named "*Ichthyosaurus Quadricissus*," in reference to the four incisions on the back of certain bones of the paddle. It is a form common enough in Germany, but our skeleton is rendered exceptional because of the fact that it contains seven well-preserved young ichthyosaurs partly within and partly floating out of the body cavity. The mother is over nine feet long, the skull measuring eighteen inches. In the young the skulls measure nine and a half inches and are especially well developed, as is usually the case with animals which are precocious at birth. The little strings of vertebrae composing the backbones, as well as parts of the miniature paddles, can readily be seen. The fact that the skeletons are considerably scattered is quite consistent with the supposition that the body wall of the mother was partly ruptured after de-

<sup>x</sup>From Smithsonian Scientific Series by Charles W. Gilmore.



composition and that the small young were more or less scattered by water currents and by the various forms of life which would naturally prey upon them.

While the European deposits of the Jurassic period are most prolific in kinds and numbers of ichthyosaurs, the American deposits can boast of but a single genus, described many years ago by Professor O. C. Marsh under the name of "Baptanodon," which has since been shown to be the same as the English "Ophthalmosaurus." This genus was originally thought to be toothless, but later discoveries proved that the long, tapering jaws were filled with numerous sharply pointed teeth. Some of the skulls of reptiles of this genus measure as much as three and one-half feet in length. So far as known, its general form does not differ greatly from that of its better-known European relatives. The limbs, however, are quite distinctive, the paddles being composed of a great number of flattened, bony disks that do not articulate with one another but are held together by intervening pads of cartilage, whereas in other genera of ichthyosaurs these bones articulate on all sides. The paddles of the ichthyosaurs have long been a puzzle to naturalists, the difficulty being to understand the origin of the increased number of digits as well as the great number of bones in those digits. It is a well-known fact that in no other animals higher in the scale than fishes are there ever more than five toes or fingers, the same number with which air-breathing animals began; but the ichthyosaurs sometimes have as many as ten on each hand and foot, with an increased number of joints in each. This increase in finger and toe bones, or hyperphalangy as it is called, is one of the adaptive changes whereby the walking type of foot and hand becomes a swimming paddle. It is now thought to be a sort of vegetative reproduction whereby the margins and ends

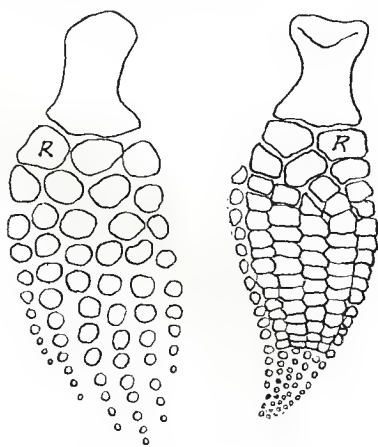
of the flippers, hardened by cartilage, become broken by use into nodules, each of which finally becomes ossified.

The American Jurassic ichthyosaurs betray a peculiarity in their occurrence in that their skeletons are always found inclosed in very hard nodular concretions with the tips of the beak, tail, and paddles protruding into the soft, shaly strata in which the concretions lie embedded. For this reason the protruding portions are rarely found well preserved. In my experience of several field seasons in the formation in which ichthyosaur remains are most abundant, I have never seen an exception to this concretionary occurrence. It would seem that the skeleton was the nucleus around which the concretion formed, but for some reason the extremities were never included within the rocky mass.

About seventy-five years ago an ichthyosaur christened "Mixosaurus" was discovered in rocks of the Triassic period, a geologic period much earlier than any from which these marine reptiles had previously been unearthed. Baur's study of these reptiles convinced him that the ichthyosaurs had descended from land animals and not from the fishes as had previously been supposed. The lower-limb-bones proved to be much longer than those of the later ichthyosaurs, resembling in this the corresponding bones of land animals. More recently many remains of Triassic ichthyosaurs found in California and Nevada have become the object of exhaustive study by Dr. J. C. Merriam, who has demonstrated many of the stages of evolution between the earliest and latest forms in their progressive adaptation to water life and has cleared the subject of all doubt.

The ichthyosaurs had a wide distribution, spreading to the Arctic; and over Europe, Asia, New Zealand, North America, and South America. Their reign, so far as known from their fossil remains, began in the Triassic and extended through the Jurassic and into the Upper Cretaceous, when they became extinct. If we may judge by the abundance of their skeletons they reached their maximum development in the Jurassic, and from then on declined both in numbers and in kinds.

Article No. 23, Part IV.



Paddles of *Ophthalmosaurus* (left) and of *Ichthyosaurus*. Bones of latter articulate on all sides.

## Mr. W. T. Nightingale Honored

At its 49th annual meeting held in Cincinnati the latter part of December, the Geological Society of America selected 19 scientists as fellows of the organization, one of whom is William Thomas Nightingale, the well known Geologist of the Mountain Fuel & Supply Company of this city. They met in joint convention with the Mineralogical Society of America.

## English and Scottish Legendary Ballads

FROM an old volume now in our possession just a half century, we glean two old ballads, the quaintness of subject and rhyme inviting. The first, "Sir Patrick Spens," relates to the voyage of Margaret, daughter of Alexander III of Scotland, who journeyed across the North Sea in the year 1281 to marry Eric, the son of King Magnus of Norway. In the ninth century Scandinavians had settled the Hebrides or Western Isles, and when Alexander III reached his majority he laid claim to these islands which were ceded to Scotland in 1266. As a condition to this settlement Margaret, the Scottish king's daughter, was promised to Eric, and it was on Sir Patrick's return voyage from Norway that his ship sank with all on board, including the Abbot of Balmerinloch, Bernard of Monte-alto and many nobles.

### SIR PATRICK SPENS

The king sits in Dunfermline toun,  
Drinking the blude-red wine;  
"O whaur will I get a skeely skipper,<sup>1</sup>  
To sail this ship o'mine?"

Then up and spake an eldern knight  
Sat at the king's right knee:  
"Sir Patrick Spens is the best sailor  
That ever sail'd the sea."

The king has written a braid letter,  
And seal'd it wi' his hand,  
And sent it to Sir Patrick Spens  
Was walking on the strand.

"To Noroway, to Noroway,  
To Noroway owre the faem;  
The king's daughter to Noroway,  
"Tis thou maun tak her hame."

The first line that Sir Patrick read,  
A loud laugh laughed he;  
The neist<sup>2</sup> line that Sir Patrick read,  
The tear blindit his ee.

"Oh wha is this has done this deed,  
Has tauld the king o' me,  
To send us out at this time o' the year  
To sail upon the sea?"

"Be 't wind or weet, be 't hail or sleet,  
Our ship maun sail the faem;  
The king's daughter to Noroway,  
'Tis we maun tak her hame."

They hoisted their sails on Monenday morn,  
Wi' a' haste they may;  
And they hae landed in Noroway  
Upon a Wodensday.

<sup>1</sup>Skilful captain.

<sup>2</sup>Next.

They hadna been a week, a week,  
In Noroway, but twae,  
When that the lords o'Noroway  
Began aloud to say—

"Ye Scotismen spend a' our king's gowd,  
And a' our queenis fee."  
"Ye lee, ye lee, ye leears loud,  
Sae loud's I hear ye lee!

"For I brought as much o' the white monie  
As gane<sup>3</sup> my men and me,  
And a half-fou<sup>4</sup> o' the gude red gowd,  
Out owre the sea with me.

"Mak ready, mak ready, my merry men a',  
Our gude ship sails the morn."  
"Now ever alake, my master dear,  
I fear a deidly storm.

"I saw the new moon late yestreen,<sup>5</sup>  
Wi' the auld moon in her arm;  
And if we gang to sea, master,  
I fear we'll come to harm!"

They hadna sail'd a league, a league,  
A league but barely three,  
When the lift grew dark, and the wind blew loud,  
And gurly grew the sea.

The ankers brak, and the tap-masts lap,  
It was a sic a deidly storm;  
And the waves cam owre the broken ship,  
Till a' her sides were torn.

"Oh whaur will I get a gude sailor's  
Will take the helm in hand,  
Till I get up to the tall tap-mast,  
To see if I can spy land."

"Oh here am I, a sailor gude,  
To tak the helm in hand,  
Till ye get up to the tall tap-mast—  
But I fear ye'll ne'er spy land."

He hadna gane a step, a step,  
A step but barely ane,  
When a bout<sup>6</sup> flew out o' the gude ship's side,  
And the saut sea it cam in. .

"Gae, fetch a wab o' the silken claith,  
Anither o' the twine,  
And wap them into our gude ship's side,  
And let na the sea come in."

<sup>3</sup>Served.

<sup>4</sup>The eighth of a peck.

<sup>5</sup>Last night.

<sup>6</sup>Bolt.



They fetch'd a wab o' the silken claith,  
 Anither o' the twine,  
 And they wapp'd them into the gude ship's side.  
 But aye the sea cam in.

"Ye'll pick her weel, an' span her weel,  
 And mak her hale an' soun',"  
 But ere he had the words weel spoke  
 The bonie ship was down.

O laith, laith<sup>7</sup> were our Scots lords' sons  
 To weet their coal-black shoon,  
 But lang ere a' the play was owre,  
 They wat their hats abune.

And mony was the feather-bed  
 That fluttered on the faem,  
 And mony was the gude lord's son  
 That never mair cam hame.

O lang, lang may the ladies sit,  
 Wi' their fans into their hand,  
 Before they see Sir Patrick Spens  
 Come sailing to the strand.

And lang, lang may the maidens sit,  
 Wi' the gowd kaims in their hair,  
 A' waiting for their ain dear loves,  
 For them they'll see nae mair.

Half owre, half owre to Aberdour,  
 It's fifty fathom deep,  
 And there lies gude Sir Patrick Spens,  
 Wi' the Scots lords at his feet.

Another valiant ballad each verse closing with the well known words, "Evil to him who evil thinks," the motto of the "Order of the Garter," instituted by Edward III on his return to England after defeating the French at the battle of Crecy in 1346. Edward apparently had a flair for the dramatic, as it is told that at the inauguration of the Order he wore on his surcoat a silver swan with the motto, "Hey, Hey The wythe swan, By Gods soul, I am thy man". The ballad reproduced is from an old black-letter copy in the Pepys collection for the title:

## ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND

### THE FIRST PART

Why doe you boast of Arthur and his knightes,  
 Knowing 'well' how many men have endured  
 fightes?

For besides King Arthur, and Lancelot du lake,  
 Or Sir Tristram de Lionel, that fought for ladies  
 sake;

Read in old histories, and there you shall see  
 How St. George, St. George the dragon made  
 to flee.

St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
 France;

Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

<sup>7</sup>Loath.

Mark our father Abraham, when first he  
 resckued Lot  
 Onely with his household, what conquest there  
 he got;

David was elected a prophet and a king,  
 He slew the great Goliah, with a stone within  
 a sling:

Yet these were not knightes of the table round;  
 Nor St. George, St. George, who the dragon did  
 confound.

St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
 France;

Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Jephthah and Gideon did lead their men to fight,  
 They conquered the Amorites, and put them all  
 to flight

Hercules his labours 'were' on the plaines of  
 Basse;

And Sampson slew a thousand with the jawbone  
 of an asse,

And eke he threw a temple downe, and did a  
 mighty spoyle:

But St. George, St. George he did the dragon  
 foyle.

St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
 France;

Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

The warres of ancient monarchs it were too long  
 to tell,

And likewise of the Romans, how farre they did  
 excell;

Hannyball and Scipio in many a fiede did  
 fighte:

Orlando Furioso he was a worthy knight:

Remus and Romulus, were they that Rome did  
 builde;

But St. George, St. George the dragon made to  
 yelde,

St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
 France;

Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

The noble Alphonso, that was the Spanish king,  
 The order of the red scarffes and bandrolles in  
 did bring;<sup>1</sup>

He had a troope of mighty knightes, when first  
 he did begin,

Which sought adventures farre and neare, that  
 conquest they might win;

The ranks of the Pagans he often put to flight:  
 But St. George, St. George did with the dragon  
 fight.

St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
 France;

Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

<sup>1</sup>This probably alludes to "An Ancient Order of Knight-hood, called the Order of the Band, instituted by Don Alphonso, King of Spain . . . to wear a red riband of three fingers breadth," etc.

Many 'knights' have fought with proud Tam-  
berlaine:  
Cutlax the Dane, great warres he did maintaine:  
Rowland of Beame, and good 'Sir' Olivere  
In the forest of Acon slew both woolfe and  
beare:  
Besides that noble Hollander, 'Sir' Goward with  
the bill:  
But St. George, St. George the dragon's blood  
did spill.  
St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
France;  
Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Valentine and Orson were of King Pepin's  
blood:  
Alfride and Henry they were brave knightes and  
good:  
The four sons of Aymon, that follow'd Charle-  
maine:  
Sir Hughon of Burdeaux, and Godfrey of  
Bullaine:  
These were all French knights that lived in that  
age:  
But St. George, St. George the dragon did  
assuage.  
St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
France;  
Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Bevis conquered Ascapart, and after slew the  
boare,  
And then he crost beyond the seas to combat  
with the Moore;  
Sir Isenbras and Eglamore, they were knightes  
most bold;  
And good Sir John Mandeville of travel much  
hath told:  
There were many English knights that Pagans  
did convert:  
But St. George, St. George pluckt out the  
dragon's heart.  
St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
France;  
Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

The noble Earl of Warwick, that was call'd  
Sir Guy,  
The infidels and pagans stoutlie did defie;  
He slew the giant Brandimore, and after was  
the death,  
Of that most ghastly dun cove, the divell of  
Dunsmore heath;  
Besides his noble deeds all done beyond the  
seas:  
But St. George, St. George the dragon did  
appease.  
St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
France;  
Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Richard Coeur-de-lion, erst king of this land  
He the lion gored with his naked hand:<sup>2</sup>  
The false Duke of Austria nothing did he feare;  
But his son he killed with a boxe on the eare;  
Besides his famous actes done in the holy lande:  
But St. George, St. George the dragon did with-  
stande.  
St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
France;  
Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Henry the fifth he conquered all France,  
And quartered their arms, his honour to ad-  
vance;  
He their cities razed, and threw their castles  
downe,  
And his head he honoured with a double  
crowne;  
He thumped the French-men, and after home he  
came,  
But St. George, St. George he did the dragon  
tame.  
St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
France;  
Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

St. David of Wales the Welsh-men much  
advance:  
St. Jaques of Spaine, that never yet broke lance:  
St. Patricke of Ireland, which was St. George's  
boy,  
Seven yeares he kept his horse, and then stole  
him away:  
For which knavish act, as slaves they doe  
remaine:  
But St. George, St. George the dragon he hath  
slaine.  
St. George he was for England; St. Dennis was for  
France;  
Sing, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Our third selection is an old ballad put together from several versions of the original, the author unknown. Many of the older ballads were handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth, the theme continuous, the words varying with each telling. Many of these old ballads are known to the mountain folk of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas, whose English and Celtic forebears brought them over from Great Britain in colonial days. It is said that a fragment of this ballad suggested to Sir Walter Scott his fine ballad of "Jock o' Hazeldean."

#### JOCK O'HAZELGREEN

As I went forth to take the air  
Intill an evening clear  
I heard a pretty damsel  
Making a heavy bier.<sup>1</sup>  
Making a heavy bier, I wot,

<sup>2</sup>Alluding to the fabulous exploits attributed to this king in the old romances.

<sup>1</sup>Lamentation.



But and a piteous mean;<sup>2</sup>  
And aye she sighed, and said, "Alas!  
For Jock o' Hazelgreen."

The sun was sinking in the west,  
The stars were shining clear;  
When thro' the thickets o' the wood  
An auld knicht did appear.  
Says, "Wha has dune you wrang, fair maid,  
And left you here alane?  
Or who has kissed your lovely lips,  
That ye ca' Hazelgreen?"

"Haud your tongue, kind sir," she said,  
"And do not banter sae;  
O why will ye add affliction  
Unto a lover's wae?"

"For nae man has dune me wrang," she said,  
"Nor left me here alane;  
And nane has kissed my lovely lips,  
That I ca' Hazelgreen."

"Why weep ye by the tide, ladye?  
Why weep ye by the tide?  
How blythe and happy micht he be,  
Gets you to be his bride?  
Gets you to be his bride, fair maid,  
And him I'll no bemean;  
But when I tak' my words again,  
Whom ca' ye Hazelgreen?"

"What like a man was Hazelgreen?  
Will ye shaw him to me?"  
"He is a comely proper youth,  
I in my days did see.  
His shoulders broad, his arms lang,  
He's comely to be seen;"  
And aye she loot the tears down fa'  
For Jock o' Hazelgreen.

"If ye'll forsake this Hazelgreen,  
And go along wi' me,  
I'll wed ye to my eldest son—  
Make you a lady free."  
"It's for to wed your eldest son,  
I am a maid owre mean;  
I'd rather stay at hame," she says,  
"And dee for Hazelgreen."

Then he's ta'en out a siller kaim—  
Kaimed down her yellow hair;  
And lookit in a diamond bricht,  
To see if she were fair.  
"My girl, ye do all maids surpass,  
That ever I hae seen;  
Cheer up your heart, my lovely lass—  
Forget young Hazelgreen."

"Young Hazelgreen he is my love,

And ever mair shall be;  
I'll nae forsake young Hazelgreen  
For a' the gowd ye'll gie."  
But aye she sighed, and said, "Alas!"  
And made a piteous mean;  
And aye she loot the tears down fa'  
For Jock o' Hazelgreen.

But he has ta'en her up behind—  
Set her upon his horse;  
And they rode on to Embro'-town,  
And lichted at the Cross.  
And he has coft her silken elaes—  
She look'd like any queen;  
"Ye surely now will sigh nae mair  
For Jock o' Hazelgreen?"

"Young Hazelgreen he is my love,  
And ever mair shall be;  
I'll nae forsake young Hazelgreen  
For a' the gowd ye'll gie."  
And aye she sighed, and said, "Alas!"  
And made a piteous mean;  
And aye she loot the tears down fa'  
For Jock o' Hazelgreen.

Then he has coft for that lady  
A fine silk riding gown;  
Likewise he coft for that lady  
A steed, and set her on:  
Wi' menji feathers in her hat—  
Silk stockings and siller shoon;  
And they hae ridden far athort,  
Seeking young Hazelgreen.

And when they came to Hazelyetts,  
They lichted down therein:  
Monie were the braw ladyes there,  
Monie ane to be seen.  
When she lichted down among them a',  
She seemed to be their queen;  
But aye she loot the tears down fa'  
For Jock o' Hazelgreen.

Then forth he came young Hazelgreen,  
To welcome his father free;  
"You're welcome here, my father dear,  
An' a' your companie."  
But when he looked owre his shoulder,  
A licht laugh then gae he;  
Says, "If I getna this ladye,  
It's for her I maun dee."

"I must confess this is the maid  
I ance saw in a dream;  
A walking thro' a pleasant shade,  
As she had been a queen.  
And for her sake I vowed a vow,  
I ne'er would wed but she;  
Should this fair ladye eruel prove,  
I'll lay me down and dee."

<sup>2</sup>Moan.

"Now haud your tongue, young Hazelgreen,  
 Let a' your folly be;  
 If ye be sick for that ladye,  
 She's thrice as sick for thee.  
 She's thrice as sick for thee, my son,  
 As bitter doth complean;  
 And a' she wants to heal her waes  
 Is Jock o' Hazelgreen."

He's ta'en her in his arms twa,  
 Led her thro' bower and ha';  
 "Cheer up your heart, my dearest May  
 Ye're ladye owre them a'.  
 The morn shall be our bridal day,  
 The nicht's our bridal e'en;  
 Ye'se ne'er mair hae cause to mean  
 For Jock o' Hazelgreen."

### Schools

Dr. O. C. Schwiering, of the University of Wyoming, made several addresses in this vicinity late in December explaining the benefits and workings of the proposed Teacher's Retirement Act. Mr. Schwiering was formerly Superintendent of Schools in Rock Springs.

The Student Leadership Conference representing various schools in Southwestern Wyoming held its 1936 session at Rawlins December 11-12 at which were presented interesting programs and discussions. Rock Springs sent Principal Karl Winchell and six Senior students to the meeting and this city was selected for the 1937 conference.

Mr. C. W. Kurtz and wife spent the Christmas holidays at Greeley, Colorado, and enjoyed the brief respite. He is Superintendent of Schools at Reliance.

Vocational and naturalization night school classes began on January 5 with a large attendance and will continue for a period of ten weeks. The Americanization class was held at Washington School under direction of Miss Merle McCall, the vocational pupils assembling at the High School.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. R. Gage, has announced that the annual cost of educating a child in the Wyoming public schools has decreased 8.4 per cent during the past seven years. Figures based on attendance records in all schools for the period mentioned show the cost has dropped gradually from \$104.50 to \$87.78.

There are now 30 first class High Schools; fourteen second class; 37 third class and 14 fourth class in the State.

## Saint Valentine's Day, February 14, 1937

(From Encyclopedia Britannica.)

"Valentine or Valentinus is the name of a considerable number of Saints, the most celebrated of which are the two martyrs whose festivals fall upon the date above shown, the one a Roman priest, the other a Bishop of Terni. The Passion of the former is part of the legend of Saints Marius and Martha and their companions; that of the latter has no better historical foundation; so that no argument can be drawn from either account to establish the differentiation of the two saints. It would appear from the two accounts that both belonged to the same period—the reign of the Emperor Claudius; that both died on the same day; that both were buried on the Via Flaminia, but at different distances from Rome . . . . The association of the lovers' festival with St. Valentine seems to arise from the fact that the feast of the Saint falls in early Spring, and is purely accidental."

It is a day usually given over to the children for parties, luncheons, etc., but at times is expanded to include adults. For decorating the house, either red or blue is preferable, and the same colors are used in garnishing the food. Roses and carnations typify love, then blue standing for fidelity means forget-me-nots. A simple menu for a luncheon follows:

Chicken Salad (Russian Dressing)  
 Pimento, Garnishing  
 Dark Bread Sandwiches  
 Ice Cream, heart center or heart-shaped,  
 Almond Cookies, Salted Nuts, Mints, Coffee.

### Christmas Festivities at Hanna

The program printed below, though somewhat belated, embraces the fine entertainment put on by the community at Hanna. It was held in the local theatre on December 22 with a large attendance, Mr. O. G. Sharrer, Mine Superintendent, acting as Master of Ceremonies.

Invocation . . . . . Rev. W. P. Wood  
 "Beneath the Holly" . . . . . High School Orchestra  
 Welcome . . . . . Third Grade  
 "Joy To the World" . . . . . Chorus, 7th and 8th Grades  
 "Silent Night" . . . . . Pantomime, Grades 1 and 2  
 "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear" . . . . .  
 "Oh! Christmas Pine" . . . . .  
 . . . . . Harmonica Band, Grade 6  
 The Story of Christmas . . . . . Pageant  
 "A Christmas Song" . . . . .  
 . . . . . Adams, High School Glee Club  
 "A Trip With Santa" . . . . . Piano Duet,  
 . . . . . Charlette Ainsworth and Marjorie Wright  
 Distribution of candy, nuts and fruits to all children  
 by Santa Claus.



## Industry's Contribution to Civilization

*We reproduce below a digest of an address delivered by Mr. S. Wells Utley, President of The Detroit Steel Casting Company, before the Women Investors in America on June 3, 1936. Mr. Utley, who is fifty-seven years of age, started life as a clerk in the steel industry, rising to the top through sheer ability, spoke a few simple truths in the address from which we quote.*

"I AM proud of the fact that I stand before you as a representative of productive industry. To me there can be no calling of higher significance.

"Although engaged in a relatively simple industry—the pounding of sand and the melting of metal—I glory in the fact that when the whistle blows on my factory tonight, that factory will have produced things which never before existed. The patterns may have been old, but the castings themselves were a new creation.

"If my planning has been successful, the value of those new creations, as measured by the price others are willing to pay for them, will be greater than the cost of the raw materials and the labor that went into them. Then my corporation has made a profit and the world has been enriched to that extent.

"If there has been no profit, as so many apparently desire today, then from the standpoint of society this day has been wasted. The nation has received no benefit and has made no progress through this time and effort.

"If there has been a loss—if the labor and materials expended actually exceeded in value the resultant product—then society is poorer because of my blundering. Instead of making for a better future, I have eaten into that which had been created before.

"Unless these operations have been profitable to the corporation of which I am the head, they have been a curse to all of you.

"The thought I especially want to emphasize is this. In a country whose civilization is based upon freedom of initiative, society is such when any man, be he laborer or capitalist, strives in a legitimate manner to advance his own interest by making money, the major part of the benefit goes, not to himself, but to society as a whole.

"It is as though society said to him: 'Think, work, produce, and if you succeed, I will allow you a part of what you earn, but it will be yours only so long as you continue to employ it for my benefit.'

"The making of a profit is not a disgrace. It is a badge of service. It shows that in the judgment of those who have cast their dollar votes, they themselves have been enriched.

"It is the surplus wealth created by industry which has paid for all the finer things of life. It has built our beautiful temples; it has paid for the painting of our pictures, the chiseling of our sta-

tues, the writing and rendering of our great music. It has paid for our schools and universities, our hospitals and institutions of human relief, our parks and public playgrounds.

"Endowed by 'profits,' research has created vast avenues of human relief. Modern society is largely free from the ancient scourges of yellow fever, typhus, malaria and tuberculosis. The dread epidemics of early childhood have almost ceased to exist. Millions are alive today because the product of industry has made it possible to subdue man's ancient enemy.

"From the beginning of time industry has stood for the right of the common man as opposed to the right of those born of royal blood. It has stood for the doctrine that real leadership comes because of accomplishment and not because of an accident of birth; that the world was not created for kings and barons but for common folks; that humanity could be benefited by industry and noble virtues even better than by idleness and noble blood.

"From earliest time the voice of industry has cried, not for war, as so many try to make out, but for peace, for government, for laws; for only through these can industry flourish.

"In the dark days succeeding our own Revolution, it was the crying need of industry for something better than the then existing government, the necessity for finding the way out of a depression more drastic, perhaps, than that which we have recently experienced, which forced the calling of the Constitutional Convention and brought forth that outstanding document, which, thank God, industry still demands shall be protected.

"Today you are confronted with the necessity of finding the answer to a simple question. The finding of a *correct* answer is of tremendous importance to you and to everyone else.

"Is it to your best interest to have your business continue under the direction of men who have been trained by long years of arduous work to handle its delicate mechanism; men who started in lowly positions and have advanced step by step only by satisfactorily discharging the duties placed upon them.

"Or do you think your interest will be best protected by turning the management of your properties over to the politicians—men who not only have had no training or experience in industrial affairs, but who have not had training even in political affairs?

"In our entire social system, the politician is the only man who reaches a position of responsibility and power without necessarily having any training to fit him to use it.

"He is not required to serve an apprenticeship. He takes no course of study. He need pass no examination as to his ability. He receives neither a diploma nor a license to practice. The veterinary who doctors our dogs and our horses is required to show more careful preparation for his calling than is the

*(Please turn to page 86)*

## » » » Ye Old Timers « « «

### Sixteen Old Timers Die During 1936

The hand of Death, during the year 1936, made big inroads on the membership of our Old Timers' Association, some sixteen having been summoned to that clime mentioned in one of Shakespeare's works:

"The undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler returns."

| <i>Name</i>                | <i>District</i> | <i>Died</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Andrew Bok .....           | Rock Springs... | Jan. 12th   |
| Joseph Fischer .....       | Hanna .....     | Jan. 19th   |
| Pleasant H. Warren....     | Tono .....      | Feb. 1st    |
| William McIntosh .....     | Superior .....  | Feb. 9th    |
| John W. Lacey.....         | Cheyenne .....  | Feb. 11th   |
| William Clegg .....        | Hanna .....     | Mar. 24th   |
| Peter Berich .....         | Rock Springs..  | Mar. 29th   |
| James Walsh .....          | Hanna .....     | Apr. 5th    |
| Frank Kmetich .....        | Superior .....  | Apr. 29th   |
| George Budak .....         | Rock Springs..  | May 16th    |
| Jack Maki .....            | Hanna .....     | May 30th    |
| John Drysdale .....        | Rock Springs..  | Aug. 3rd    |
| James Gonzales .....       | Rock Springs..  | Sept. 27th  |
| Mark L. Boksich.....       | Rock Springs..  | Oct. 10th   |
| Andrew Tarris, Jr.....     | Rock Springs..  | Oct. 27th   |
| Wm. Christian (colored) .. | Hanna .....     | Dec. 21st   |

### Mrs. Matilda Maki Dies

Mrs. Matilda Maki, wife of Victor Maki, an employe in Mine No. 6 at Rock Springs and a member of the Old Timers Association, died at the Wyoming General Hospital, January 5. Funeral services were held from a local mortuary January 10, Rev. H. C. Swezy, of the Episcopal Church, officiating. Surviving are her husband, two sons and one daughter. Interment was at Mountain View Cemetery.

Mrs. Maki was a native of Finland and had resided in this city since 1903.

The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved in their time of sorrow.

### Death of William C. Christian

Wm. C. Christian, colored, a mine employe at Hanna, died at that point the morning of December 21. He was born in Staunton, Virginia, August 29, 1871, and first entered our service as a miner at Hanna in August, 1900. From 1914 to 1921 he worked at farming in Colorado, then returned to resume work at Hanna. He was a married man and belonged to the Old Timers Association. At the time of the Hanna explosion he worked zealously and

untiringly, the "Denver Post" carrying a story concerning his heroism illustrated by a photograph. Mr. Christian was a devout member of the Colored Baptist Church at Hanna, a good worker, and himself and members of his family good citizens and looked upon as creditable representatives of their race.

### Old Timer Frank Franch Wins Prize

Frank Franch, of Winton, one of our Old Timers and our champion enthusiast on the cultivation, propagation, etc., of flowers at high elevations, has once more demonstrated his prowess along these lines; in this instance, he was awarded a prize in a national contest by one of the largest firms in the country. When one considers the facts that the event was open to the entire country, with almost countless participants, it only demonstrates that flowers, with proper care, handling and nurturing, may be grown almost any place with sufficient



Some of Frank Franch's prize flowers and his young daughter Nila Marie.



moisture and proper fertilizing. Frank has given ample evidence in years past of what may be done in floriculture, and he certainly "knows his stuff." The prize was a crisp ten-dollar bill and it now remains for "the powers that be" to determine whether or not the acceptance of a cash award puts Frank in the professional ranks. The accompanying picture of his entry also shows his small daughter, Nila Marie.

## Hodroho

Bagpipers have been excluded from the Musicians' Union of Canada on the ground that they are not musicians. It appears that one of the reasons for the judgment that they are not musicians is that they don't have to read sheet music. This surely is a mistake, for many of the great pibrochs were reduced to ordinary musical notation more than 100 years ago, and have been published as sheet music—and very difficult music, too.

True, a few pibrochs are still preserved in the old syllables with which the hereditary pipers used to teach the classics to their apprentices. Here, for example, are the opening discords of the pibroch *Coghiegh nha Shie* as taught from time immemorial by the McCrimmons of Syke:

*Hodroho, hodroho, haninin, hiechin,  
Hodroha, hodroho, hodroho, hachin,  
Hiodroho, hodroho, haninin, hiechin.*

Can any member of the Musicians' Union of Canada play that on his bassoon?

## Man and Mule

The mule, he is a gentle beast; and so is man. He's satisfied to be the least; and so is man. Like man, he may be taught some tricks; he does his work from eight to six; the mule, when he gets mad, he kicks; and so does man.

The mule, he has a load to pull; and so has man. He's happiest when he is full; and so is man. Like man, he holds a patient poise, and when his work's done, will rejoice. The mule, he likes to hear his voice; and so does man.

The mule, he has his faults, 'tis true; and so has man. He does some things he should not do; and so does man. Like man, he doesn't yearn for style, but wants contentment all the while. The mule, he has a lively smile; and so does man.

The mule is sometimes kind and good; and so is man. He eats all kinds of breakfast food; and so does man. Like man, he balks at gaudy dress, and all outlandish foolishness. The mule's accustomed to mulishness; and so is man.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

## A Safety Poem

He started for his work  
Whistling, blithe and gay,  
And he was full determined  
To do his bit that day.  
And on his lips he felt  
His wife's and babe's warm kiss,  
And he looked so straight and tall  
About like

T  
H  
I  
S

Before the day was over  
He got careless in his ways,  
He should have known lots better,  
For, you know, it never pays;  
And now he never feels  
The thrills of joy or bliss,  
For he has to spend his life  
In a chair

L  
I  
K  
E  
T  
H  
I  
S

And his family never knows  
One-half the joys of living,  
For each one has to hustle  
To make what he'd been giving,  
With father helpless as he is,  
His earnings now they miss  
And every day they file to work—

J  
U  
S  
T  
L  
I  
K  
E  
T  
H  
I  
S

So you must be very careful,  
And start each morning right,  
And give CARELESSNESS, our enemy  
The hardest kind of fight,  
So pay good heed to safety hints  
So never a point you miss,  
Or you will have a monument—

J  
U  
S  
T  
L  
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E  
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S

# » » Of Interest to Women « «

## Some Choice Recipes

### CHOCOLATE DOUGHNUTS

WASH and cream  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter and add  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cups fine granulated sugar gradually, while beating constantly. Add 2 well beaten eggs,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  squares melted chocolate, 1 cup sour milk and 4 cups sifted flour mixed and sifted with 1 teaspoon soda,  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{3}$  teaspoon salt. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla and enough flour to knead easily. Toss on a lightly floured board, knead slightly, pat and roll about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick and shape with a doughnut cutter. Fry in hot deep fat and drain on unglazed paper.

### PEANUT, ALMOND OR CASHEW NUT BUTTER

Put 2 cups blanched and roasted nuts through a food chopper twice, using the finest plate and taking up on the tension until the grinder is hard to turn. It may be necessary to grind several times. When the butter is sufficiently fine and smooth add 1 tablespoon tasteless oil and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt. Mix well and pack in airtight containers. Store in a cold dry dark place to prevent the fat from becoming rancid. This recipe makes  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of nut butter.

### CORN SOUP, SERVING FOUR

Two-thirds cup corn, 2 onion slices,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup celery leaves, 2 cups water, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 3 cups milk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon paprika,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon chopped parsley.

Simmer corn, onion, celery, water and salt 20 minutes in covered pan. Press through strainer and add to butter mixed with flour. Add rest of ingredients and boil two minutes.

### HAM AND RICE MOLD FOR FOUR

Two cups boiled rice,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups diced cooked ham, 2 eggs or 4 yolks,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon chopped celery, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon chopped onion, 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoons butter.

Place rice in bottom of well buttered mold or casserole. Add rest of ingredients, mix well and pour over rice. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven. Let stand five minutes and carefully turn out, rice side up. Garnish and serve. If desired, creamed peas, beans or cauliflower can be served encircling mold.

### PRUNE WHIP

Two cups seeded cooked prunes,  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup sugar, 1 tablespoon lemon juice,  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{8}$  tea-

spoon cinnamon, 3 egg whites, beaten;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon baking powder.

Cook prunes and sugar until very thick. Cool and add rest of ingredients and pour into buttered mold. Bake 40 minutes in moderate oven in pan of hot water. Serve cold or hot.

Use leftover egg yolks to make custard sauce.

## Activities of Women

THE first gold medal awarded by the United States Army and Navy Legion of Valor was presented by President Roosevelt to Kathryn Van Horn, aged 12, of White Cottage, O., for her act in saving the lives of two boy playmates.

Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson of Beaver Falls, Pa., was recently elected president of the women's auxiliary of Fidac, organization of interallied veterans of the World war, at a congress in Warsaw, Poland. She now heads more than one million members in eleven countries.

The honor of being the first mayoress to fly in a glider goes to Mrs. E. Denne, chief executive of Brighton, England, who was a passenger in the world's largest sailplane, piloted by George Kronfeld, the German expert.

Tired of waiting for the men to form a fire brigade, women of Nettkow, Germany, have organized a band of blaze fighters. They number 12, and boast that Nettkow has the only all-woman fire brigade in Germany. They eagerly await their first call.

Carole Ann Collier of Temple, Texas, has four great-grandmothers, two great-grandfathers, four grandparents, and numerous great-aunts and great-uncles.

Miss Virginia Martin, 18 years old, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is an efficient stenographer despite the fact that she has only one arm.

Mrs. Francis Lynch of Gainesville, Texas, whose hobby is collecting odd stones, discovered a deposit of rouge, used by jewelers in polishing gems.

Miss Anna Nathenson has served as cashier of the Public National Bank and Trust company in New York City for 29 years.

The Moro bridegroom in the Zulu archipelago has to buy his wife, and the price depends on how



comely she is. Few Moro men can afford more than one wife, as fathers sell their daughters for from fifty to 500 pesos. This is equivalent to from \$25 to \$250.

From a three-mile-a-minute de luxe passenger plane to the back of a horse—that is the transition in forms of transportation Miss Nancy McKenzie, United Air Lines stewardess, chose when she changed careers. Her new job will be as a traveling nurse for a sugar company near Hilo, Hawaii, where she must visit patients on horseback.

## Household Hints

**S**AVE the peels of oranges and tangerines and dry them in the oven. Then store them in glass jars and use them to give a piquant flavor to puddings and custards.

Do you want your baking powder biscuits to come out browner? Add a teaspoon of sugar to your recipe. Brushing a small amount of sugar syrup over the pie crust, tarts, and rolls just before you remove them from the oven will give them a decidedly professional appearance.

Avoid washing your gold-decorated glassware with strong soap—it is likely to eat off the gold deposit.

Ivory-handled knives will stay far whiter if kept out of the dish water. Just wash the blades and wipe off the handles.

Place the knots of basting threads on the right side of the material. They will be much easier to remove when the garment is finished.

Back in the days of flatirons, it used to be customary to rub the ironing surface often with wax. Try this with paraffin on your electric iron—it keeps it clean and smooth.

If you'll dry the ice trays of your electric refrigerator after filling them with water, and before replacing them in the refrigerator, they will be less apt to freeze in.

When scissors grow a little bit dull, use them to make several cuts through fine sandpaper. This will help to restore their keenness.

Here's another way suggested for preventing your fruit pies from running over in the oven: roll a soda cracker to fine powder and sprinkle it over the lower crust before filling the pie.

To keep the natural green color of spinach after cooking, add a pinch of soda to the water before

putting spinach on fire, and then cook it in an open kettle, uncovered.

Bud vases with long necks may be cleaned by filling with hot water and small pieces of newspaper, and shaking vigorously. The particles of paper will remove sediment.

You can avoid stretching of sweater buttonholes while laundering if you will sew the holes together before putting sweater in water.

Add a tablespoon of lemon juice to the egg in which you dip your fish before frying, and see how delightfully it brings out the flavor.

There is no doubt the housewife who straightens her livingroom each night before retiring, emptying ash trays, removing newspapers, etc., will have a big start on the one who goes to bed leaving the room as is—besides coming down to a clean room with a sweeter atmosphere.

It is wise to be certain that the enamel used in any white painting you are having done is of good quality. The extra cost will be saved when it comes to keeping it clean.

## House Plants

The winter season brings house plants, which mean joy for some housekeepers and disappointment for others. The reason is that for some homemakers potted plants flourish and bloom with seemingly little care, while others devote considerable time and thought to their geraniums, ferns and begonias only to have them fade and die.

But the success or failure of house plants is not a matter of luck. Nor is it due wholly to the way they are tended. According to William R. Beattie, senior horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, many house plants fall prey to the unfavorable plant-growing conditions found in the average home.

Among the unfavorable growing conditions listed by this authority are wide variations in temperature, lack of moisture in the atmosphere, insufficient sunlight, small quantities of harmful gases mixed with the air in the home and irregular watering.

Many potted plants will survive one or two of these unfavorable conditions, but when several or all of them are combined few plants have a chance to live. Dry atmosphere or lack of the proper degree of humidity in the home is listed as the worst offender. Extreme temperatures, especially high temperatures, rank second.

In caring for house plants, then, one of the most important things to strive for is to have room temperatures as constant and as near natural outdoor conditions as possible.

## Pretty Yuletide Decorations

Rock Springs business houses were well decorated during the Christmas—New Years holiday period. The large pine tree on the depot lawn was tastily trimmed and aglow with electric lights. Each lamp post carried a branch of pine and a number of lights. In Wardell Court was stationed the tallest tree, beautifully dressed with myriads of electric bulbs, while several of the residences there also displayed pretty trees well illuminated.

The cash awards offered by the local Lions Club went to W. R. Gilpin, T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., and William Edwards, "honorable mentions" to numerous others for notable displays.

The huge star stationed on the hill near Roosevelt School gleamed brightly in red and received the encomiums of all who witnessed its fine setting.

All in all, Rock Springs never looked prettier than at this season, and its citizens and business houses are subjects for congratulation for the time and energy put in in brightening up things.

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### HAD NOT BEEN TOLD

The oldest inhabitant had just died, and George passed on the news to James.

"Ay, an' Dauvit's away, is he?" mused James. "What did he dee o'?"

"Oh, he jist slippit awa' in his sleep," said George.

"Dear me," retorted James. "Then he'll ken naething about it yet."

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## Speed of Sap in Trees

PROFESSOR HUBER'S EQUIPMENT FOR MEASURING THE RATE OF FLOW.

Heat will make sap rise in a tree. Here, reasoned Professor Bruno Huber of the Darmstadt Technical High School, is a method of measuring the rate of sap flow. He wrapped a wire around the trunk of a tree and heated it for several seconds. A little higher up he inserted an electric thermometer between the bark and the wood. As it rose the heated sap caused the thermometer to rise. Thus a measure of the rate of flow was provided.

With this simple equipment Huber found that the flow is more rapid as the day waxes. Between 6 and 7 in the morning the sap in a vine moves on thirty inches in an hour; by 1 the speed is twenty-eight feet an hour; but at night thirty inches an hour is again deduced.

It is clear that if sap loses heat too rapidly during its motion the method of measurement fails. The critical velocity is half an inch a minute. In conifers the rate of flow is so slow that Huber cannot measure it. But in leafy trees he finds speeds as high as 150 feet an hour.

## Population Trend

Two United States governmental bureau reports recently issued gave figures of particular interest to students of population trends.

First, the Census Bureau announced that the population of the country is now estimated at 128,429,000. This, said the bureau, is an increase of 908,000 over 1935.

Second, a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics noted a significant trend in the movement of population. For the first time since the depression started, the movement is away from farms to the towns and cities. The reversal of the drift of the past six years is attributed to the re-opening of opportunities in industry.

In 1935, 825,000 persons moved to farms, whereas 1,211,000 moved away from them. Government experts, not alarmed, say the country could fill its agricultural needs with forty per cent fewer farmers.

The Census Bureau shows gains in population in all states except Rhode Island, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona. Dr. O. E. Baker of the Department of Agriculture states that the increase is due to the extremely large part of the population in the younger age groups. He predicts that the country may have a declining trend as early as 1950, and points to the present birth rate, which shows ten adults in large cities averaging only seven children.

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## Industry's Contribution to Civilization

(Continued from page 81)

politician who now assumes the right to direct not only our industrial, but much of our personal life.

"Shall he, or the trained business man, direct your business?"

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### DID NOT CHOOSE TO JOIN

It's just too bad that we cannot emulate the example of the fabled Englishman. His Majesty's Inland Revenue had sent this loyal subject a blank income tax return with full instructions for filling out and filing.

The poor chap had never earned any great amount of money and had never filed a tax return, nevertheless, he studied it over very carefully and then sent it back with the following note:

"Esteemed Sir: I have given your Income Tax Return my most thoughtful consideration but have definitely decided not to join at this time. Respectfully yours."

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"My wife says if I don't chuck golf she'll leave me."

"Hard luck, old chap."

"Yes—I'll miss her."



# » » » Our Young Women « « «

## Styles and Fashions

THERE are fashions in girls as there are fashions in clothes; types change with the passing years. This year's beauties are noted for their natural charm and simplicity of costume.

There are no figure distortions these days, make-up is subdued, gray hair is fashionable and eyebrows are getting back to normal. Coiffures are free, yet beautifully arranged, and eye shadow is used sparingly. Shoes are more sensible than they have been for many years.

The girls of today are going in for bust development in a big way, so they can wear this season's gowns with distinction. Broad shoulders are in favor, too.

If the face perspires a great deal, wipe off powder with toilet water before washing it. The alcohol takes away the salty deposits left by the sweat glands.

A tiny bit of diluted alcohol can be frictioned into the scalp if sweat glands are overactive. It also is an effective treatment for hair that is excessively oily. A little toilet water in the wash bowl will soften the water and make the facial tubbing more thorough. Some women enjoy a body friction with eau de cologne after the bath. It leaves a delightful fragrance and helps the skin function normally.

Far wiser it is to buy a good evening coat without fur than one trimmed with cheap fur. A good choice is a fitted black woolen evening coat with tight bodice and generous skirt with quilted red velvet revers.

A wise buy is a perfectly plain tailored suit in fine black woolen. This can be worn with luxurious furs or with simple but colorful scarfs and will always look good under a fur coat or by itself.

A carryover from the summer is the head scarf. With black tulle or lace, smart women wear a black lace or tulle scarf, like a peasant's kerchief. Worn over the head, it is tied beneath the chin.

Don't forget the fur you are wearing will pick up dirt and dust just the same as any other article of apparel. Brush and comb the fur occasionally and air it well. It requires it.

To develop the chest, make deep breathing a habit. The rest of the way is easy. Take a deep breath, flattening the abdomen and lifting the ribs gradually as the air is forced upward. You can do

that any time. For the girl whose chest is flat and whose bust is under normal size there is nothing better than air washing the lungs. Ventilate the lowest cells about 20 times a day.

Ice skating is a good form of winter exercise. The women who indulge in winter sports of the world are credited with having smooth, clear complexions. Skating carries fresh air to the lungs, gets the muscles of the body into motion and peps up the blood circulation. Besides being an excellent thing for one's health, it's a lot of fun.

Very luxurious gloves are sponsored by Paris this winter. One pair of black suede has gauntlets of silver fox and is worn with a black cloth coat that has short sleeves entirely of fox matching a Cossack hat.

For race meetings hats are trimmed with brooches made of plaited leather representing hunting crops and horseshoes.

A rival to woolen laces and the coarser threads is fine black Chantilly lace, now being used for coats as well as dresses.

Touted to be a prime favorite for early spring wear is the hip-length fur jacket, more especially to those to whom the cape is anathema, and there are quite a number under this category. Ermine and baum-marten, it is said, will be featured prominently in the hip-length jacket.

The furriers have given out the item that the silver fox (for both scarf and capes) predominated as the leading gift selection in furs during the Christmas season just past.

Shoe stylists say "one should not make one pair of shoes serve too many purposes but should be equipped with individual pairs for individual costumes."

Shoe salesmen are already calling on the trade with their lines of Spring merchandise, and rounded toes will be more popular, Dame Rumor says, than pointed and square toes in many portions of the country.

The women have revived the old homespun fashion of wearing wool stockings this season and called it daring.

Through many a winter they suffered cold ankles rather than sacrifice trimness to bulky warmth, but the modern woolens, unlike their predecessors, are

considered by the early exponents of the vogue to pay proper tribute to the ankles.

The new winter hosiery displays entice milady with thin, well shaped, ribbed woolen stockings intended to be worn with street wool dresses and suits. Colors are dark blue, wine, deep green and beige. There are knitted styles and giddy patterns for active sports.

Smart young women here are selecting their hats to go with their coiffures. Those who wear their hair in the popular roll style are choosing off-the-face hats and are arranging the roll of hair around the edges of the hat.

### Girl Scouts

Three Girl Scout troops captained by Miss Anna Corneliussen had enjoyable parties during the holiday season.

The Blue Birds held their entertainment at the Methodist Deaconess headquarters at which games were played and dainty refreshments served. Several guests were in attendance amongst whom Mrs. Ed. Hoyer, instructor in basketry, and Miss Norma Hoyer, who is to be Troop Lieutenant.

Young Wyoming troop celebrated at No. 4 Community Hall, guests being Elda Hatt, Jennie Pivik, Jeanette Hansen and Marian Elshuk, who were later invested and handed their tenderfoot pins. Games were played, Christmas carols under the direction of Mrs. V. O. Murray, followed by a delicious lunch. Christmas gifts were exchanged as usual.

The Nyoda troop had a dance at No. 4 Community Hall, to which their boy friends were invited. This event was held in the evening, the hall being suitably decorated befitting the holidays. Keith Boyce and his orchestra furnished the music. All had an enjoyable time.

### Hail—Queen of George VI

The family of the Queen of Britain (the Bowes-Lyons) are the head of an ancient coal firm with headquarters at Newcastle-on-Tyne. She is referred to as the Scotch Queen although actually born in Hertfordshire, England. Her father is the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.

## Boy Scout Activities

### First Aid Training

THE value of Boy Scout training in first aid is winning increased public recognition. Scout leaders themselves feel that the ability of the boys to act promptly in emergencies, to observe safety-first precautions, to treat sudden injuries and often to save

life, is the basis of one of the most worthwhile services which Scouting renders to the community.

Before reaching Second Class rank a Scout must be able to dress ordinary cuts, treat fainting, electric shock, asphyxiation, and care for splinters, cinders in the eye, blisters, scalds and bodily aches. He knows that, in serious cases, a physician must be summoned.

For First Class rank a Scout must learn much more—for example, the treatments for snake bite, frostbite, heat, exhaustion, sunstroke and other ills that may afflict the camper. He must become adept in bandaging, understand how to use splints for broken bones, how to apply tourniquets to halt bleeding. To win the first aid merit badge the Scout must acquire an even more advanced knowledge. Often from Second Class rank to merit badge his training is conducted by regular physicians.

A recent example of first aid work by Scouts took place in Cincinnati, Ohio. A carpenter slipped while climbing over an iron fence and impaled the calf of his leg on a spike. A school principal who witnessed the accident helped the injured man from the fence, but could do nothing to halt the flow of blood. He hailed a passing school bus for aid; three Scouts were among the passengers.

The boys put their first aid training into practice. They tore strips of cloth into tourniquets and checked the flow of blood. At a hospital where the carpenter was taken, doctors credited the timely Scout aid with having saved his life.—*New York Times*.

Gov. Lehman of New York was inaugurated at Albany early in January and for the first time in history Boy and Girl Scouts took an active part in the ceremony.

Mrs. Lehman is a member of the organization of Albany County and the Governor is interested in the national youth movement. A patrol of eleven boys was designated to greet the Governor upon his arrival at the Executive Chamber, they then fell in line and followed the officials and staff to the Assembly Chamber, being assigned in that building certain stations by State troopers who had charge of the affair.

At the National Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held at Washington, D. C., June 30-July 9, Scouts from all over the world will be congregated. Canada expects to send fifty; Mexico thirty; England fifty; Poland twenty-four; France twenty; Canal Zone fifty; while many other countries will have large delegations, several of these foreign troops having made arrangements to send their lads on to the International Jamboree scheduled for August in Holland. India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, and scouts from other distant climes have been invited but as yet definite attendance therefrom has not been determined.

# » » » Our Little Folks « « «

## Try These Two Amusing Tricks

You can easily fool your friends with this "catch" and make them think you have a handful of coins; whereas, your hands are actually empty.

Place your left hand, palm upward, fingers bent, on your knee. Then put your right hand, fingers bent, against the side of your left hand, right thumb round your left thumb. Knock the hands smartly on the knee, moving the hands up and down, and keep repeating as quickly as possible.

This action, when correctly done, will produce a sound as though you have your hands full of coins which are jingling together.

\* \* \*

For this trick you require two coins of the same denomination and date.

Conceal one of the coins in your left hand and place the other coin on the edge of the table. Keep your knees close together and near the table. Next double your left hand and place it on the table. Then hold your right hand over the coin which is on the table. Make a rapid movement with your right hand as though to take the coin in your right hand. Close your fingers and knock the coin unnoticed by your audience, into your lap. This leaves both hands closed on the edge of the table.

Now announce that you will pass the coin from your right hand into your left. Open your right hand and show that it is empty. Open your left hand and reveal the coin which you have kept hidden.

## State Flowers

IT OFTEN comes in handy to know the flower selected by each state as its symbol. The nicknames of the state are also interesting. Here is that information:

Alabama, the Cotton state, sunflower.  
 Arizona, Apache or Sunset state, saguara.  
 Arkansas, Bear or Bowie, apple blossom.  
 California, Golden or grizzly bear, poppy.  
 Colorado, Centennial, blue columbine.  
 Connecticut, Nutmeg, mountain laurel.  
 Delaware, Blue Hen, peach blossom.  
 Florida, Flower or Gulf, orange blossom.  
 Georgia, Cracker or Buzzard, Cherokee rose.  
 Idaho, Gem, western syringa.  
 Illinois, Prairie or Sucker, blue violet.  
 Indiana, Hoosier, tulip tree.  
 Iowa, Hawkeye, wild rose.  
 Kansas, Garden, Squatter, sunflower.  
 Kentucky, Blue Grass, goldenrod.

Louisiana, Creole or Pelican, magnolia.  
 Maine, Pine Cone or Pine Tree, hawthorne.  
 Maryland, Old Line, bitterroot.  
 Massachusetts, Bay or Old Colony, mayflower.  
 Michigan, Wolverine, apple blossom.  
 Minnesota, North Star, lady's slipper.  
 Mississippi, Mud Cat, magnolia.  
 Missouri, Bullion, hawthorne.  
 Montana, Mountain Treasure, bitter root.  
 Nebraska, Tree Planter, goldenrod.  
 Nevada, Silver, sagebrush.  
 New Hampshire, Granite, purple lilac.  
 New Jersey, Mosquito, violet.  
 New Mexico, Sunshine, yucca.  
 New York, Empire, rose.  
 North Carolina, Turpentine, goldenrod.  
 North Dakota, Sioux, prairie rose.  
 Ohio, Buckeye, scarlet carnation.  
 Oklahoma (none), mistletoe.  
 Oregon, Beaver, Oregon grape.  
 Pennsylvania, Keystone, (none).  
 Rhode Island, Little Rhody, violet.  
 South Carolina, Palmetto, yellow jasmine.  
 South Dakota, Coyote, pasque flower.  
 Tennessee, Volunteer, passion flower.  
 Texas, Lone Star, blue bonnet.  
 Utah, Beehive, sego lily.  
 Vermont, Green Mountain, red clover.  
 Virginia, Old Dominion, dogwood.  
 Washington, Evergreen, pink rhododendron.  
 West Virginia, Panhandle, great rhododendron.  
 Wisconsin, Badger, violet.  
 Wyoming, Equality, Indian paintbrush.

## NO EXCUSE

Eight-year-old Sadie was frequently sent home from school for forgetting to bring written excuses for tardiness or absence from classes. One day she was sent home to bring an important document, the birth certificate of her little brother, Joey, who was just starting to school. Her mother cautioned her to take great care of the document.

Sadie turned up at school crying.

"What's the matter now?" asked the teacher.

"I've lost Joey's excuse for being born!" she wailed.

## ULTIMATE CONSUMER

Mother: "What did you learn in your cooking class today?"

Daughter: "Nothing. Teacher stayed home because she had indigestion."



## Remember and Forget

Forget each kindness that you do  
As soon as you have done it;  
Forget the praise that falls to you  
The moment you have won it;  
Forget each slander that you hear  
Before you can repeat it;  
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer,  
Wherever you may meet it.

Remember every kindness done  
To you, whate'er its measure;  
Remember praise by others won,  
And pass it on with pleasure;  
Remember every promise made,  
And keep it to the letter;  
Remember those who lend you aid,  
And be a grateful debtor.

—Author Unknown

### RIGHT VS. WRONG

"Herbert," said the mother of her six-year-old son, "is it possible that you are teaching the parrot to use slang?"

"No, mama," replied Herbert, "I was just telling him what not to say."

## America's Twelve Greatest Inventors

At a dinner held in Washington on November 23, 1936, to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the institution of the United States Patent Office, a thousand industrialists, patent lawyers and scientists paused to honor the outstanding inventors of the past century.

With the great banquet hall flooded momentarily by the most brilliant light ever used to illuminate a room of the size, a radio voice from a transport liner in the sky overhead dramatically pronounced the names and stated the principal achievements of America's "Twelve Greatest Inventors," who had scientific genius. Following is the list:

Alexander Graham Bell, the telephone.

Thomas Alva Edison, the electric light and the phonograph.

Robert Fulton, the first commercial steamboat.

Charles Goodyear, the vulcanization process for rubber.

Charles Martin Hall, aluminum manufacture.

Elias Howe, the first practical sewing machine.

Cyrus Hall McCormick, the first practical reaper.

Ottmar Mergenthaler, the linotype.

Samuel F. B. Morse, the electric telegraph.

George Westinghouse, the air brake.  
Wilbur Wright, the airplane.  
Eli Whitney, the cotton gin.

A worthy company, indeed, who have contributed greatly to the progress of industry, transportation, agriculture, and the well-being of mankind.

## Mother of Engineer J. A. Smith, Dies

The sympathy of the community is extended to John A. Smith, one of our Mining Engineers at Rock Springs, in the recent sad loss of his esteemed mother, Mrs. James Smith, at Visalia, California, on January 8th, following a brief illness. "Jack," as has been his custom for many years, spent the Christmas-New Years holidays with herself and daughter. She lived at Evanston in early days, her husband operating a hotel at that point. Mrs. W. B. Clark (Superior) is a grand-daughter, and she, together with her husband, Mr. and Mrs. H. Levesque, and Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Breihan, attended the funeral services and interment at Evanston on Tuesday, January 12th.

## News About All of Us

### Rock Springs

Clifford Roos is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

Joe Deru was called to Green River for jury duty.

Miss Dorothy Parr has returned from a visit with friends in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Nestor Johnson is ill at his home with a severe cold.

Mrs. Violet Plane, of Erie, Colorado, is visiting here with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Smith.

John Uram is confined to his home with illness.

Jack Cowlishaw, who injured his foot last October, was able to leave the hospital, and is now convalescing at his home in the Harvey Apartments.

Mrs. Matt Morrison was called to Alhambra, California, by the serious illness of her father.

Gertrude Rautiainen underwent a minor operation.

John Freeman transacted business for the United Mine Workers of America in Hanna.

Mike Rodzinak is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

John Stetz is confined to the hospital with a fractured leg received when he fell on the way home from work.

Mrs. Perry Karg visited with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Karg, in Casper.

Mrs. Thomas Coughlin, and son, Jackson, have returned

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to their home in Denver, Colorado, after having visited here with Mrs. Coughlin's mother, Mrs. Thomas Whalen.

Rudolph Strauss is confined to his home with illness.

Fred Adams has returned to Laramie, after having visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Adams.

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Arbogast are visiting in Chicago, Illinois, and the Doctor is also attending the Cook County Hospital Clinics.

## Superior

Margaret Ruth Richardson, Margaret Fabian, Mathoni Hansen and Willie Acker, high school students, represented Superior schools at a student government conference in Rawlins. They were accompanied by Mr. Engstrom.

Mrs. Mary Dozah, of Sheridan, was a guest at the Mickey Jablin home.

Mrs. Herman Menghini was a visitor in Salt Lake City during the month.

Messrs. Rudolph Angeli, Angelo Menghini and Pat O'Connell have been in Green River on jury duty.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Boam and son, John, were week-end guests of relatives and friends in Hanna.

Mrs. Floyd Bentley and daughter, Betty Jean, of Sheridan, and Miss Genevieve Hotchkiss, were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hotchkiss.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Keeney and family spent the Christmas vacation visiting interesting points in Texas.

Mrs. James Law has been a surgical patient at the hospital.

Mrs. Frank Mocellin has been in Ogden, where she was called by the serious illness of her mother.

Miss Dorothy Jean Gennett, of Cokeville, enjoyed a week vacation as the guest of her cousin, Miss Katherine Dean.

Tony, eleven-year-old son of Mrs. Marko Knezevich, received a painful and serious injury on Christmas day when he was struck in the eye with a buck shot discharged from an air rifle. Tony was taken to Cheyenne, where a specialist treated the injury.

Mr. and Mrs. John Engstrom, of Rawlins, were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Miss Barbara Jean Gantz has returned from a visit in Salt Lake City. Miss Barbara was a guest at the home of Mrs. C. O. Larson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crabtree, of Laramie, spent Christmas in Superior. They were guests of Mrs. Crabtree's father, F. L. Gates.

Mrs. J. E. Edgeworth and daughter, Jane, of Crowley, Colorado, spent two days at the W. B. Clark home.

Marco Zamboni, ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Marco Zamboni, is recovering from a serious scalp laceration and partial skull fracture which he received when the sled upon which he was riding crashed into a car.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Barwick are the parents of a son who was born at the hospital on December 11.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Nosich on December 14.

Betty and Margaret Soltis enjoyed a pleasant vacation in Rock Springs at the home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew.

Miss Eleanor Dugas and Mr. Robert Vukelic, both of Superior, were married in Green River Saturday, January 2. Mr. and Mrs. Vukelic will make their home in Superior. Their many friends extend congratulations.

## Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Franch and family visited with relatives in Cora, Wyoming, over New Years Day.

The John Krppan family have moved to Rock Springs, Wyoming, for the benefit of Mrs. Krppan's health. Pete Uram and family will occupy the house vacated by the Krppans.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibbs and children visited at the home of Dick Gibbs on January 10.

Tommy Dodds spent the Christmas vacation visiting with his parents here. He has returned to his teaching duties at Mountain View, Wyoming.

Friends of Robert McDonald will be glad to learn that he has returned to work following several months of recovering from an injury to his back.

Rony Rudelich and Robert Dodds have returned to the University of Wyoming to their studies after spending the Christmas vacation with their parents.

Sympathy of the entire community is extended to Mrs. Kmetich and family in the death of William Kmetich, which occurred on January 10, following an illness of a month's duration.

John Peternell and John Wilkes had the misfortune to have their car badly damaged in Nevada in an automobile accident while enroute to California to see the annual Rose Bowl football game.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. Thomas Hughes and Miss Thryell Toy, who were married in Los Angeles, California, during the holidays.

Joe Wise and family spent the holidays visiting with their daughter, Elva, in Denver, Colorado.

Earl Welsh and family were called to Utah by the death of a nephew.

Mrs. Albert Schlang has been quite ill at the hospital in Rock Springs.

## Reliance

Mr. Rudolph Ebeling is on the sick list.

Joy Dupont, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Dupont, is quite ill at their home here.

Miss Yoshika Hattori has returned to Ogden, Utah, to resume her studies after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hattori.

Mrs. Nedward Frost and Miss Ellenor Pryde, of Rock Springs, were Reliance visitors recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Shandon Backsay spent New Years Day in Salt Lake City.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Flaim in the death of their little daughter.

Mr. Edward Vollack is on the sick list.

Jack Hensely, Jr., had the misfortune of breaking his arm while ice skating.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Sharrar and family have returned to their home here after spending the holidays in Denver.

Miss Agnes Kelley, of Rock Springs, was a New Years Day guest at the H. Ainscough home.

Mr. Frank Zelenka is on the sick list.

Miss Lois Baxter returned to Ogden to resume her duties as nurse in the Dee Hospital there, after having visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter.

Mrs. William Martin and son, Leonard, and Doris Gibbs, visited in Colorado recently.



## Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ford had as their guests for a few days Mr. and Mrs. John Carr and sons, of Denver.

The Knights of Pythias gave their annual dance on New Year's Eve. A good time was had by the large crowd that attended.

Mrs. Adolph Stebner left for California, where she will visit friends for a few months.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes and children were entertained by various families at farewell dinners previous to their leaving for Reliance, where Mr. Hughes will have the position of Mine Foreman. The good wishes of their many friends go with them in their new location.

Among the many young people attending colleges and universities who spent their Christmas vacations here with their parents are the Misses Doris Sherratt and Leona Russell, of Barnes Business College, Denver; Clarence and Henry Lemoine, from Colorado College at Boulder; Miss Agnes Amoss, Wilho Kivi, James Smith and Raymond Peterson, from the University of Wyoming; Miss Gertrude Salo, from Salt Lake City, and Miss Margaret Buehler, from Bloomington, Illinois.

A Christmas pageant, "Joy to the World," was presented in the Methodist Church on Sunday night, December 20.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Buehler entertained a number of friends at a piano recital given by their daughter, Margaret, at their home on December 29.

Miss Dorothy Russell, of Denver, spent the holidays with her parents here.

The Misses Letha Fearn, Evelyn Brindley, Dorothy Benedict and Edna Klaseen have returned to their various schools after spending the holidays here with relatives.

Mr. Clyde Barton returned from Washington State, where he was called by the death of his mother, Mrs. William Barton, on January 2, after an appendicitis operation. Mr. and Mrs. Barton were former Hanna residents and their many friends are sorry to hear of Mrs. Barton's death.

Thomas Hemsley is a patient at the hospital with a leg injury received while at work in the mine on December 29.

Mrs. Joseph Lucas was agreeably surprised on December 1, when a number of friends and relatives called to wish her a happy birthday. Those who comprised the party were Messrs. and Mesdames Bert Tavelli, John Hudson, E. Schroeder, Mark Jackson, William Hapgood, Vernon Scott, Miss Eileen Lucas and Arvey Matson. Mrs. Lucas was presented with gifts and a delicious lunch was served.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harrison entertained at a party on January 3rd at their home.

Miss Donna Rogers, of Winton, visited with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lucas, for a few weeks.

The wedding of Miss Pearl Foster, of La Junta, Colorado, and Carlyle Pomeroy, of Hanna, was performed at the Presbyterian parsonage at La Junta on December 20th. The bride was given in marriage by her twin brother, Merle Foster. Miss Bowles, of Cheyenne, was bridesmaid, and Jack Lee, Jr., of Hanna was best man. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Cora Foster, of La Junta, and has been employed as nurse at the Hanna Hospital for the past several months. Mr. Pomeroy is the son of Mrs. C. F. Ainsworth, of Hanna, and is a student at the University of Wyoming, where he will continue his studies. After a few days spent in Denver, the bridal couple were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ainsworth until they left for Laramie on January 3rd.



George Young, at one time Vice President, U. M. W. A., Dist. 22, now in Government service at Casper, Wyoming, spent the holiday season with relatives here.

Pat. Russell, one of our "oldest" Old Timers living at Denver, writes regretfully of his inability to be at the last June convention of the association. He had a valid excuse—was confined to a hospital; says he will be in attendance at the forthcoming Reunion.

W. H. Walsh was appointed Deputy Coal Mine Inspector of Wyoming to succeed Andrew Hamilton who accepted service with The Union Pacific Coal Company. Mr. Walsh is qualified by long experience in mining and has always been active in first aid work.

Ben Madill and son, Keith, Pocatello, Idaho, spent the Christmas holidays with relatives in Rock Springs. Ben, it will be recalled, was connected with the Company stores in early days and is now managing a large wholesale firm in the Idaho city.

Miss Mary Potochnik of the Auditor's office, spent the Christmas holidays nursing a bad case of "flu".

W. D. Bryson, Manager of Operations of the Colony Coal Corporation, now resides in Rock Springs. Louis LaSalle, their Superintendent has moved into one of the vacant houses in Wardell Court.

Mr. J. B. Hughes of Mine No. 4, Hanna, is now Foreman of Mine No. 4, Reliance, vice Mr. Mann, transferred to Rock Springs.

Charles Gregory, for many years Foreman, Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, due to poor health has been granted a leave of absence. Accompanied by his wife they will sojourn in California and Arizona for a month, thence returning to this city. J. R. Mann, formerly of Hanna and Reliance has succeeded him here.

On Christmas Day at the Grand Cafe in this city, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crofts were guests of honor at a dinner, the event being the celebration of their 42nd wedding anniversary.

The Jones family went for a day's outing to the cave of echoes. When they reached home Jones noticed that his wife was not there.

"Do you know where your mother is?" he asked his daughter.

"Oh, I suppose she's trying to have the last word."

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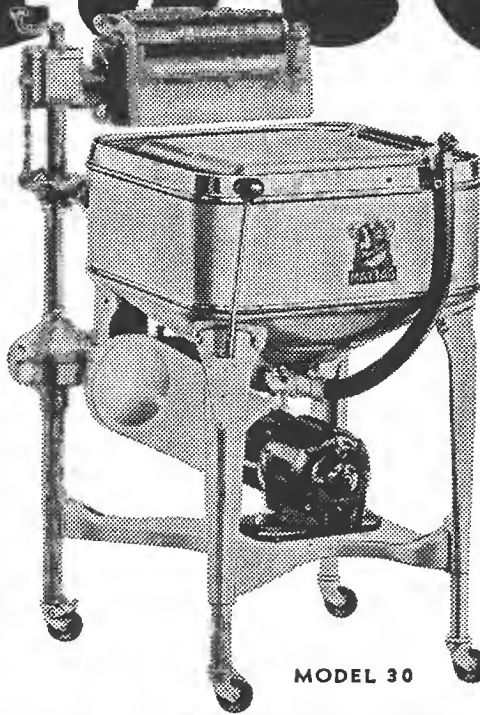
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